THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Prussia Invades Saxony and Hanover, and Initiates War in Germany.

The Austrian Army Under Benedek in Motion for the Saxon Frontier.

ITALY ADVANCING ON THE MINCIO

An Immediate Collision Looked for, but no Blow yet Struck.

Prussia, in Secession from the German Bund, Declares the Confederation Dissolved.

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MM. Jules Favre and Thiers on Executive Assumption and Legislative Freedom.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Despatches.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA IN DEBATE IN THE GERMAN DIET—THE MOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY VOTED AGAINST BY PRUSSIA—THE CONSEQUENCES—PRUSSIAN DECLARATION OF DISSOLUTION

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 14—2·9 P. M.—The Austrian proposal for the mobilization of the Federal army has been adopted in the Federal Diet to-day by nine against six votes.

Paragraph 1 was adopted in so far as relates to the mobilization of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Army Corps. Paragraphs 2, 3 and 5 were also agreed to, but no decision was arrived at upon paragraph 4, which proposed that the Diet should nominate a Federal commander-in-chief.

The members of the Confederation voting for the adoption of the proposal were Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Darmstadt, Nassau, and the Sixteenth Curiæ.

The members voting against the proposal were Prussia, Luxemburg, and the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Curiæ.

The Baden representative, being without instructions, abstained from voting.

The Prussian representative had previously declared the motion to be contrary to the Federal Constitution, and protested against any action being taken thereon by the Diet. After the motion had been adopted he declared that Prussia considered the Federal Pact *to be dissolved*. He then submitted proposals for the constitution of a new Bund, announced that Prussia seceded from the present Confederation, and immediately withdrew from the assembly.

The Austrian Minister-President addressed the Diet in a speech, in which he referred to Article I of the Federal Pact, and Article V of the Final Act of Vienna, and insisted upon the indissolubility of the Federal Pact. He protested against the Prussian project, and maintained the continuance of the Confederation, with all its rights and duties, declaring that no member was at liberty to secede from the Bund, and that the whole of Germany had a right to demand that the Confederation should remain intact.

He concluded by inviting the Diet to unite with him in a solemn protest for the preservation of the rights and competency of the Bund, which should continue in full force and binding upon all its members.

The Diet adopted a resolution expressing its adherence to the declaration of the Austrian representative.

The above action was regarded as the most important event that has occurred since the outset of the dispute.

All the Prussian officials at the Diet had resigned their functions.

A conference of the Ministers of those States which support Austria would be held on the 17th of June to discuss a proposal for carrying out the restoration of Holstein to the administration of the Diet, if necessary, by taking the offensive against Prussia.

The mobilization of the Federal army was not voted in the form proposed by Austria, but in a modified shape proposed by Hanover.

Prior to the action of the Diet, Prussia, on the 12th of June inst., addressed a despatch to the German Federal States with reference to the proposal for the mobilization of the Federal forces. The despatch says the motion is contrary to the laws of the Confederation, and all States voting for its adoption will thereby commit an act of hostility against Prussia, in defiance of Federal law. In the war which may then ensue Prussia will allow herself to be guided only by her own interests and those of the States friendly to her cause. The adoption of the motion will be looked upon by Prussia as a military soidarity on the part of the consenting States with Austria, who will make her declaration of war alone, and will consequently consider their assent as so many independent declarations of war. The members of the Confederation whose territories are situated between the Prussian provinces are particularly enjoined to take note of this communication.

POPULAR STRENGTH OF THE VOTE.

The eight votes, exclusive of Austria, given in the Diet in favor of the mobilization of the Federal army, represent a population of 18,859,711 and contingents of 173 798 men.

The five votes, excluding Prussia, against the proposal represent a population of 2,954 580, and contingents of 33,500 men.

PRUSSIA ATTEMPTS TO SEQUESTRATE THE TREASURY.

Notice had been given to Messrs Rothschild, by order of the Prussian Government, that no money belonging to the Confederation, deposited in Frankfort, was to be paid without the consent of Prussia.

A FORCED NEUTRALITY—THE DIVISION OF THE CONFEDERATION ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE PRESS.

Prussia had sent an ultimatum to Hanover and Electoral Hesse, threatening those States with military measures unless they furnish immediate guarantees of their complete neutrality in the approaching conflict.

The semi official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* announces that it will henceforth publish news from the Elbe Duchies under the heading "Prussia," and intelligence from States formerly belonging to the Confederation under the title "Middle European German States."

ACTION OF THE MINOR STATES.

An arrangement is said to have been concluded between the Austrian and Bavarian Governments for the regulation of their course of action. The Bavarian contingent in Frankfort was under marching orders, and its destination was believed to be to the camp at Wurzburg.

The order for the mobilization of the army of Hesse Cassel was signed on the 13th of June.

The Lower House of Baden had unanimously agreed to the demand of the Government for a credit on account of the mobilization of the army.

In Hesse-Darmstadt the Upper House unanimously approved of the Government proposal for the adoption of military measures.

On the 15th of June the Chamber of Hesse-Cassel passed resolutions by a large majority requesting the Government to return to a policy of neutrality, and not carry out the order for the mobilization of the army. The Chamber refused to grant supplies for the purpose.

In the Hanover Chamber of Deputies a motion was pending objecting to the mobilization of the Federal Diet, and demanding the dismissal of the Ministers who assented to it.

The Northern Hanoverian frontier had been closed. The Hanoverian troops were retiring to Gottingen for concentration there with the Austrian Kalik brigade and the Bavarian army.

Russia Advancing.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says the Russian force concentrated in Southern Poland is now slowly advancing in the direction of the Silesian frontier, and, it is surmised in Austrian Poland, will take up such a position as to eventually be at the disposal of the Kaiser.

Rumors About Venetia.

According to Paris gossip there exists an Austrian despatch, meant to be private and confidential, which, among other things, states that if the Austrians were allowed to beat the Prussians and Italians, but particularly the Prussians, there would be an opening for treating for the cession of Venetia.

VIENNA, June 14—The Provincial Governments have received sealed packets, with directions to open them to-morrow. It is supposed that these packets contain an imperial manifesto in reference to war with Prussia.

The Austrian troops which have left the Federal fortress will join the Kalik Brigade, which passes to-day through Frankfort, and will form a camp between Aschaffenburg and Wurzburg.

The Prussian Minister, Baron von Werther, left to-day.

The Duchies.

ALTONA, Holstein, June 14, Evening.—Herr Hoffmann, the Austrian Civil Adiatus, has addressed the following letter to General von Manteuffel:—"On the 10th instant your Excellency announced that, in consequence of the removal of the Government of the Duchy, you found yourself under the necessity of relieving the different councillors of their posts. At the same time you ordered these functionaries to deliver up their official documents to Baron Scheel-Plessen. Your Excellency further announced, by proclamation on the 10th instant, that you assumed the chief governing power in the Duchy of Holstein. In accordance with my instructions I protest, in the name of the Imperial Cabinet and of Holstein, against this fresh act of violence; and I cast upon your Excellency the responsibility of all consequences which may ensue from this breach of treaty. I have instructed the members of the Holstein Government to yield to force."

Italy.

FLORENCE, June 14, Evening.—The Chamber of Deputies adopted to-day, without discussion, the bill for calling in the reserves of 1846.

After a short debate article 2 of the bill for the suppression of monastic institutions was adopted. This article proposes the confiscation and conversion of the property of religious corporations.

Baron Ricasoli had been intrusted with the formation of a new cabinet with General La Marmora. It was believed the former would assume the Presidency of the Council and Ministry of the Interior. General La Marmora will accompany the King to the camp as Minister without portfolio.

Communication has been interrupted between Brescia and the Venetian provinces.

Peschiera had been closed.

FLORENCE, June 15.—Letters received here from Venice state that the Austrian Government has ordered several persons in that city and in the provinces to quit the Austrian dominions immediately.

VIENNA, June 16.—The *Neue Frie Presse* of to-day asserts that Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, stating that upon the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude.

PARIS, June 16.—It is asserted that the recent proceedings of the Federal Diet have determined several powers, signitories of the Vienna treaty of 1815, to declare that in their opinion articles 54 and 63 of that treaty, which form part of the European international law, have been violated.

BERLIN, June 16.—It is expected that Mechlenburg will afford active support to Prussia for the defense of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, June 16 — Prince Charles of Bavaria will be appointed Commander-in-chief of the Federal army.

FLORENCE, June 16.—The Austrians have interrupted all lines of communication on the side of the Po and Mincio.

PRAGUE, June 16.—The Prussians have occupied Lobau, Zittau, Menace, Sckenditz, and Zeitz. The railway between Riese and Dresden is destroyed.

The passenger traffic and postal communication between Prussia and Saxony is stopped.

The Crown Princess of Saxony proceeds to Vienna.

The Saxon treasury, valuables, and provisions for the army were transported for security to Bohemia.

The Latest.

LONDON, June 17.—The entry of the Prussians into Saxony is fully confirmed, Prussia having previously declared war.

The entry of the Austrians is hourly expected.

The Diet held an extraordinary meeting on the 16th of June to decide on the motion by Saxony, that Austria and Bavaria be requested to adopt immediately such measures as were necessitated by the Prussian invasion.

Prussia has issued a declaration to the great powers, justifying the invasion on the ground that the decision of the Diet on the 14th broke up the Confederation, and the law of self-preservation compelled Prussia to secure herself against the neighboring States in open or concealed hostility; that she had previously offered conditional alliance, which was rejected.

REPORT OF A BATTLE.

The Paris *Presse* publishes a report that the first engagement took place on the 16th, near Leipsic.

The rumor was unconfirmed.

NAPOLEON'S POLICY.

The Imperial Letter on His Ideas of a Congress—Frontier Rectification and Annexation by Popular Vote—Hopes for Germany and Italy—Another Tilt at the Treaties of 1815—An "Attentive Neutrality"—Disengagement from the "Diplomatic Veil"—MM. Jules Favre and Thiers on Legislative Independence.

The Legislative Body of France met June 18, Count Walewski in the chair, when the message of the Emperor Napoleon, on the subject of his ideas for the proposed Congress, was read at length in the following order:—

M. Rouher, Minister of State, said:—Gentlemen—The general discussion on the financial bills of the year ought naturally to bring before you the question of our foreign relations. Accordingly, I have received the mission of stating to the Legislative Body the motives which induced the French Government *to propose*, in the commencement of April, to England and Russia to come to an understanding for the opening of an international conference.

I have likewise to inform you of the propositions which we were anxious to get agreed to at the meeting, and to explain the line of conduct which the Emperor intends to follow in the face of present events. That mission I cannot better fulfill than by reading to you a letter addressed by his Majesty to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[For a full copy of this letter of Louis Napoleon our readers are referred to the sixth page of this paper.]

THE DISCUSSION.

Long-continued applause broke out as the honorable Minister finished reading the letter.

He then continued in these terms:—In presence of declarations so clear and precise, the Government believes that the Legislative body will abstain from any discussion on the affairs of Germany and Italy. It considers that a debate on the subject would be inopportune and not without serious inconvenience at a moment in which, notwithstanding the efforts of France, there seems to remain no longer any hope that the conflict which is now agitating Europe can obtain a solution otherwise than by arms. (General marks of approval.)

The President—After the statement just made I think M. Jules Favre will comprehend that he should avoid touching on the affairs of Germany and Italy; the discussion may, however, extend to all other subjects. (Hear, hear.)

M. Jules Favre—We have before us a declaration the solemn importance of which no one will think of denying. Until a moment ago we were quite ignorant of its tenor, and we should have some difficulty in expressing an opinion on the line of policy it points out; but the Minister of State asks us to abstain from any discussion in presence of the revelations which have just been made to us, and the President considers that the desire manifested by the Government should meet with no opposition on the benches of the Chamber.

Numerous voices—That is true.

M. Jules Favre—As for myself, I believe I should be wanting in my duty if at least by an observation I did not request the Chamber to express its intentions, before which I am ready to incline. I will only remark that what is now taking place perhaps *constitutes a precedent* which deserves the most serious meditation. We are all in a state of anxiety with respect to the formidable questions which unfortunately—and I regret this deeply—appear to be resolved by the document we have just heard. On entering this Chamber I still hoped, I admit, that the will of the Legislative Body might have an enormous influence on the destinies of the world—(movement)—and as a desire for peace exists in this assembly, which is the faithful echo of the wishes of the country—a desire not only to preserve that precious blessing for France, but to maintain it throughout Europe—I believed that a discussion confined within the limits of prudence and patriotism would not be without utility. (Interruption, noise.) Let us uphold the reciprocal respect due to our prerogatives. The executive power has just spoken; if the Chamber joins completely in the same ideas—(Yes! yes!)—no control is possible. (Interruption.) If we are to allow events to be accomplished, so that afterwards we may be told "It is too late to come to a determination"—(marks of dissent)—so that our responsibility is involved. I have nothing to say. I only ask for the dignity of the Chamber and the regularity of its deliberations—(noise)—that the President will please to put to the vote the question whether the general discussion shall be passed over. (Prolonged interruption.)

M. E. Pelletan—We shall now see whether the Legislative Body will abdicate its functions. (Dissent.)

M. Bouher—If there is a sentiment common to the Legislative Body, Government and country, it is unquestionably that of a desire for the maintenance of peace. (Hear, hear.) The Government thinks it has given to the Chamber proofs of its desire and of its efforts to prevent a conflict in Europe. At present, M. Jules Favre by his language, and M. Pelletan, by his interruption, appear to wish to raise between the Legislative Body and the Government some vague question of prerogative. The step I have just taken, and the declaration I have read to you are a proof of the great deference of the Government for the Assembly. (Hear, hear.) The question is not one of right—it has the power to discuss and control—but of opportuneness (numerous marks of assent)—a question of propriety and of conformity with all the traditions of Parliament and of free countries. (Hear, hear.) It is for you to judge whether you will commence a discussion which the Government declares to be inopportune. (Marks of assent. Cries of "Vote, vote.")

M. Glais-Bizoin—Restore to us the right of initiative.

Numerous Voices—The close! The close!

The President—There is no need to vote at the present moment. The general discussion on the Budget has just been opened. M. Jules Favre has asked for leave to speak; if he wishes to do so on the Budget in general, and if some other member wishes also to address the Chamber, the discussion will continue; but if no one desires to return to the general debate, we will pass to the examination of the articles of the rectificative Budget by order of the Ministry; there is, however, no necessity to vote unless the closing of the general discussion is proposed. (Hear, hear.)

M. Jules Favre—It is absolutely impossible that the incident now before the Chamber should not terminate by a vote. The state of the question is as follows:—The Minister has communicated to us a declaration of the Government; he has added that, in his opinion, any discussion would be inopportune. One of the members of the Assembly then rose, as he did not share that idea, but, on the contrary, believed that a debate would be advisable. He would be in his right in saying to his colleagues that he may commence the discussion, and that to a certain point they should tolerate it, even if their duty was not to allow it. (Interruption.) Such is not, however, my pretension; I respect the scruples of the Chamber, but I also demand that it should have a regard for mine. My responsibility is indeed engaged in the same degree as your own. I think there would be, not only for France, but for the world in general, considerable interest in a discussion. (No, no!) Surely there is nothing factious in this opinion, as it is addressed. I dare not say to your sovereignty, but to your exalted power, which could never be exercised with more utility. (Noise.) You may hold a different opinion; but I demand positively that a discussion be opened on the affairs of Germany and Italy. I ask leave to speak, unless the Chamber votes the closing of the general discussion. (Agitation.)

Several voices—The end! the end!

Other Voices—Go on! go on!

The President—If the Chamber wishes to close the general discussion—(noise)—

M. Achille Jubinal—We must vote on the point of closing the incident.

The President—There is no discussion on an incident; but if the Chamber wishes to close the general discussion (noise)—on the rectificative Budget, the same may be resumed on the ordinary and extraordinary estimates. The only question at this moment is to know whether the Chamber wishes to close the general discussion on the rectificative Budget. (Different movements.)

M. du Miral—I ask leave to speak.

M. Glais-Bizoin—It is in the closing of the incident that the Chamber has to pronounce. (Yes, yes.)

The President—M. du Miral has possession of the House.

M. du Miral—I beg to point out that the debate which has just taken place in no way bears on the general discussion of the Budget, but solely on an incident resulting from a declaration made by the Government. It is, therefore only the closing of the discussion on the incident that can be put to the vote; there is no impropriety in so doing; I think, on the contrary, there would be some utility. (Cries of "Yes, yes;" "Question, question.")

M. Roques-Salvaza—Evidently the incident has nothing to do with the Budget. (Interruption.)

The President—You are in error. It is not out of the sphere of the discussion on the Budget for there can be no incident unconnected with the debate in question, and M. Jules Favre could not have had the right to speak for the purpose of addressing an interpellation to Government. (True, true.)

M. Roques-Salvaza—What I mean is that we have received a communication, the consequence of which is, in my eyes, that everything relating to the foreign question, now actually opened, must remain, as far as concerns the Legislative Body, just as when the communication was made. The feeling of the Chamber is, that there should be no discussion. What, then, is to be put to the vote, if not the question of knowing whether the Legislative Body does or does not mean to mix up the discussion of the Budget in any way. (Interruption, noise.) For me, and for a great portion of the Chamber, the discussion ought not to bear on foreign questions. (Cries of "No, no;" and renewed interruption.)

The President—I am about to put to the vote, if the Chamber wishes, the closing of the incident. (Yes! yes!)

M. Ernest Picard—There is a demand for a ballot.

M. Alfred le Roux—I wish only to say a few words in order to fix the hearing of the vote about to be taken. I think with M. du Miral that we ought to vote on the incident. But before the vote I desire to say, in my own personal name, that the vote we are about to give will have the following signification:—"We are all agreed in desiring the continuance of peace." The document which has just been read to us—

The President—Pardon, M. le Roux, but you yourself are now opening a discussion. (Interruptions in different senses.) I cannot allow you to continue in so doing.

Many Voices—No! no! No general discussion.

M. Alfred le Roux—M. Jules Favre and his friends think that there is ground for discussing the question of foreign policy. (Noise.)

The President—I cannot allow you to continue longer; you obtained leave to speak only on the position of the question, and you are speaking of the question itself.

Some Members—The President of the Committee ought certainly to be allowed to speak.

Several Voices—No! no! the close.

M. Alfred le Roux—I will be brief, gentlemen, and confine myself to putting the following question. M. Jules Favre, with a certain portion of the Chamber, thinks there is room to discuss the question of foreign policy, even after the declaration of the Government. Another fraction of the Chamber, whose opinion I share, thinks that there would be both utility and opportuneness in not discussing it, and for that reason the Legislative Body, in demanding and voting the close of the incident, ought to give to its vote the following signification—

Many Voices—No, no. Let us vote purely and simply.

M. Alfred le Roux—And I confine myself to saying that those who shall vote for the closing of the incident think they serve the interests of the country—(noise)—without at all abdicating the dignity of the Legislative Body. (Fresh interruptions.)

MM. Thiers and Olivier rose together and asked leave to speak.

Many Voices—The close. (Agitation.)

M. Thiers—I ask to speak against the close.

The President—M. Thiers, I cannot allow you to do so. You hear that the Chamber demands the termination of the incident.

M. Thiers—Permit me to say a single word against the close. (Cries of "Vote, vote.")

The President—M. Thiers, I grant your request, but remind you that you must not renew the incident itself.

M. Thiers—I declare that I have no sort of intention of opening the debate of which the Government *demands the close*. (Fresh murmurs.) Do you wish to have an explanation which will remove, I think, the scruples of many amongst us and rally us to the demand of the Minister of State? Does the Chamber wish for this explanation? I am about to give it. (Cries of "No, no; it is useless"—"the close.")

The President—M. Thiers, you see that the Chamber refuse to hear the explanations you wish to offer. I shall, therefore, put the close to the vote. (Yes, yes.)

M. Thiers—I wish precisely to gain over some members to the vote demanded by the Minister of State.

A Member—It is useless. We are in accord with the Minister of State. (Assent and cries of "Vote, vote.")

M. Thiers still endeavored to make himself heard.

The President—The Chamber will now vote on the closing of the incident. There is a demand for a ballot.

M. Anselme Fleury—We demand it too, and we shall vote for the close. Under the present circumstances silence is patriotism.

A ballot was then taken on the close of the incident, which was affirmed by 202 votes to 34.

The President—The incident is terminated. As nobody desires to speak on the general discussion of the supplementary credits, I shall bring forward the articles.

These were carried without any observation and the bill itself adopted by 282 votes to 18.

The President—I propose to adjourn until to-morrow the discussion on the ordinary and extraordinary Budget. (Yes, yes.)

The Chamber then rose.

Kossuth's Advice.

The *Lombardia*, of Milan, publishes the following declaration addressed by Kossuth to the Hungarians:—

TURIN, June 6.—A great number of my fellow countrymen, from different parts of Italy, having asked me what they ought to do under the present circumstances, and it being impossible for me to reply personally to all I declare, by these presents, that in my opinion all those of my fellow-countrymen employed in military service or any other duty would do well to remain where they are, and await patiently the course of events. Those, on the contrary, who have no occupation, who are fit for military service, and have a wish to enter it, will do well to enlist in the Hungarian Legion. They may, besides be all convinced that if affairs become developed so as to offer a field of action to their patriotic zeal due notice shall be given to them.

L. KOSSUTH.

The Money Crisis.

POSITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND ITS RELATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, June 15, Mr. Grant asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether if the Bank of England were to reduce their rate of discount below ten per cent. per annum, the power granted to them by the Government letter of issuing a larger amount of notes than is fixed by law would cease. It was rumored in commercial circles that the hesitation of the Bank of England to reduce the rate of discount was owing not so much to the actual position of business as to fear on the part of the directors that if they reduced their rate of discount below ten per cent. the powers conferred upon them by the Government letter would be at an end, and the letter itself would become null and void.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—The question put to me is one of great importance, and I will endeavor to be perfectly clear with regard to it even at the risk of being somewhat lengthy. The question speaks of powers in excess of their charter granted to the Bank of England by a letter from the Government; and although it may seem to be a piece of mere verbal criticism to object to that definition, it is desirable in a matter so important that we should be strictly accurate in our phraseology because wrong ideas may otherwise be entertained. No powers properly so called can be conferred by a Government letter. The letter to which the honorable member alluded is an engagement on the part of the Government in a certain contingency to make certain application to Parliament the Government having themselves no power in the matter which would enable them to confer powers upon others. I will not attempt to construe the question of the honorable gentleman in this manner in accordance with what I take to be his meaning—whether the engagement by the Government would be still in force in the event of the reduction by the bank of the rate of discount to a lower rate than ten per cent. In answer to that I should say that it is simply a question of the interpretation of a document and nothing else. But the honorable gentleman is quite entitled to ask me what construction we should put upon a document for which we are ourselves responsible. I will tell him. I think it is quite plain that the letter only applies to advances which were made at a period when the rate of discount at the Bank of England was not less than ten per cent., and that the engagement is limited to the period while the Bank of England continues to charge ten per cent. for advances. (Hear, hear.) The house will observe that I distinguish between the question of the letter which has been issued and the policy of any future action. If the Bank of England found that circumstances were such as to warrant a reduction of the rate of interest, in my opinion this letter would cease to be in force. But if I am asked what the view of the Government would be in any subsequent circumstances under which the Bank of England might find it necessary to raise its interest again—(hear, hear)—my answer would be that the new event must be dealt with upon its merits, and that the same principles on which they have acted in this case would govern the administration in any similar contingency. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hopkinson asked the President of the Board of Trade whether, in order to mitigate the inconvenience arising from the recent failures of banking and discount companies her Majesty's Government would bring in a bill to enable the official liquidators of such companies, when in course of liquidation under the Joint Stock Companies' act, to issue to depositors and other creditors certificates of indebtedness and to render such certificates and the debts thereby certified transferable by indorsement.

Mr. M. Gibson said it did not appear to him that sufficient ground had been made out for special legislation. The Government were not, therefore, prepared to bring in a bill on the subject.

Mr. Otway asked if the Government proposed to introduce, with the Joint Stock Companies' act of 1862, such modification as would enable limited liability companies prospectively to reduce the nominal capital and proportionally the denomination of their shares reserving all the rights and securities of existing creditors?

Mr. M. Gibson said that at the time he had thought there was no insuperable objection to give powers to companies to reduce the amount of their shares consistently with the rights of the creditors, but at present he did not clearly see his way to that object and he could not, therefore, promise to bring in a bill upon the subject.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a gain in bullion of £1,202,934, and in the reserve of notes of £561,915 sterling. Notwithstanding this improvement the Bank rate of discount remains at ten per cent. An early reduction was strongly urged, as one of the means for restoring confidence, and the returns were looked upon as warranting such a step.

The reopening of the Consolidated Bank was expected in a few days. Barings' circular quotes bar silver at 5s. 2d.; eagles, 76s. 3½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Barings Brothers' circular says:—Little business doing. We quote 5-20s a. 64⅝@65; Maryland 5s, 68@70; Pennsylvania 5s, 54@55; Virginia 5s 49@51; 6s, 40@41; Erie, 40@41; Illinois, 74⅝@75.

LONDON, Saturday, June 16.—Evening.—Consols closed at 88¾@88⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

United States Five-twenties, 64⅝@65; Illinois Central, 74⅜@75¾; Erie Railroad, 40⅝.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 16—Evening.—Cotton.—Sales to-day 7000 bales, including 1000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet and unchanged, and the quotations are partially rather easier.

Breadstuffs.—The market is firm, with an upward tendency.

Provisions.—The market is steady.

THE ENGLISH TURRET SHIPS.—Captain Coles has selected Messrs. Laird out of the six firms suggested to him by the British Admiralty for building his new cupola ship. The Lairds have already built six of this class of vessels. There are now nineteen turret ships built or building in England.

A SAD STORY.—At Moscow, Countess Potocka, a Polish lady of rank, wealth, and beauty, was recently arrested for having predicted some time ago that the life of the Emperor would be attempted on the 16th of April. She had hardly been committed to prison when she went mad.

THIRD EDITION

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs at Rio de Janeiro—Monetary Troubles—The War on the River Plate, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamship *North American*, from Rio Janeiro on the 3d inst., arrived at this port this morning.

Business at Rio was completely suspended, owing to the news of the English monetary crisis, and several failures had occurred. No business would probably be transacted until further advices were received from Europe.

The Ministry has been beaten in a vote on the Budget, and a meeting of both Chambers will take place on June 8.

The advices from the River Plate say that no engagement has taken place, but a battle was expected between the allies and Paraguayans. Great sickness prevailed among the allied armies.

The Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation has resigned the office of acting President.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—A special telegraphic despatch from this city, to a Philadelphia morning paper, misstated the facts connected with the preparation of a history of the Pennsylvania Regiments during the late war.

The despatch stated that Samuel H. Bates had been selected to prepare that history. This is an error, as Samuel B. Thomas, formerly Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for three years past the special Military Aid of Governor Curtin, has been detailed to get up this history, Mr. Bates having been elected to assist Mr. Thomas in gathering local history and following up the details of the record. Mr. Thomas has had under his special charge the records from which this history is to be mainly made up, and is withal eminently qualified, by education, sound judgment, and impartial independence, for the task.

It is officially announced that of the late Pennsylvania Reserve Corps about 10,000 claims of privates are yet unpaid. The great majority of these privates either fell in battle, perished in hospitals, or have died since the close of the war. The money is due to the families of such as well as to the soldiers who have survived the contest.

State Treasurer Kemble, who is President of the Broad of Claims, is desirous that these accounts shall be settled, and has ordered blanks to be printed, which will be forwarded to all soldiers of the Reserve Corps, as well as to the widows of such as have perished, immediately on their application by letter to the Board of Claims at Harrisburg. It is well enough to have it distinctly understood that it is unnecessary to employ any agent for the collection of these claims, as it requires no legal ability to do so.

The necessary blanks and instructions will be furnished on application to the Board of Claims to all claimants. It is essentially desired that the press throughout the country will give these facts a prominent place in their columns, for the benefit of soldiers and the protection of the widows and orphans of soldiers.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann and Other Maryland Authorities to Attend the Fourth of July Celebration in Philadelphia—John M. Botts to Deliver an Oration in Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 28.—No further developments have been made regarding the rumored bank robbery.

Governor Swann and staff, including Generals Tyler, Kenley, Berry, Dennison, and others, will attend the celebration of receiving the Pennsylvania and Maryland battle-flags in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, by Governor Curtin's invitation.

John M. Botts delivers an oration here on the Fourth of July.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The demand for Flour for export to China has abated, and transactions are now mostly confined to the local trade. Superfine is selling at $5·25 per bbl. The Wheat market is much depressed. Sales of ordinary at $1·62½ per 100 lbs.

The recent fire in Virginia City destroyed property to the amount of $200,000, and rendered four hundred families houseless.

A recent shipment of treasure to Victoria, the first since 1864, is believed to be on European account.

The tendency of mining shares is downward. Sales of Ophir at $287; Savage, $970; Belcher, $700; Yellow Jacket, $615; Alpha, $205; Imperial, $98. Legal-tenders, 69.

The Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, June 28—Noon.—Gold is quoted at 153½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, June 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which continue in demand at a further advance. 5-20s sold at 103½@104, an advance of ½; and 7-30s at 103½, an advance of ⅛. 96½ was bid for 10-40s; and 110⅜ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are less active. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 93, and New City 6s at 96½.

Railroad shares are rather firmer. Reading sold at 54@54½, the latter rate a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 63, an advance of ½; and Phi. ladelphia and Erie at 30½, no change. 134½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 55½ for Norristown; 56¾ for Minehill; 38½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 18, a decline of ½; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 39½ for Spruce and Pine; 69 for West Philadelphia; and 13 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 224 for North America; 142 for Philadelphia; 125½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 92 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65 for City; 41 for Consolidation; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 59 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 33½ for preferred do.; 56½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 5¼@5½.

Gold was more active this morning—opening at 154½, fell off and sold at 153½ at 11 o'clock; 152⅞ at 12 M.; and 153 at 1 P. M.—a decline of 3 on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The Treasury of the United States is now paying off the entire amount of outstanding 6 per cent. one-year Certificates of Indebtedness, on presentation at the office in New York or at Washington, as may best suit the convenience of holders. These Certificates had best be presented at once, not only to meet the wishes of the Government to pay off the whole, if presented by Saturday next, June 30, but because the money can be reinvested to better advantage this week than early in July, when a vast amount of half yearly dividends on United States stocks, bank and State stocks, and railway bonds will be seeking employment. The amount of Certificates outstanding on the 1st of June was $43 025 000. The interest on the whole will cease on the 15th of July, whether presented for the payment or not."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is unchanged, and the offerings at 5 per cent. are in excess of the wants of stock houses. On Government stocks to leading houses 4 is the rate, and 6 upon mixed collaterals. Among brokers for commercial paper no change. The supply is small and first-class names are in demand.

"Foreign exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 107@108½; for commercial, 108@109 for bankers; no at short sight, 110½@110¾. Paris at 60 days, 5 18¾@5 12½; Paris at short sight, 5 12½@5 11½; Antwerp, 5 20@5 12½; Swiss, 5 15@5 12½; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 40@41½; Frankfort, 40@41½; Bremen, 77¼@78; Prussian Thalers, 74@75. Of specie the *Scotia* takes out $96,000.

"We have had a very dull Freight market during the past week. The break in the Erie Canal has completely put a stop to the export movement in corn, and many vessels are now lying in port. Oats have gradually declined, and were as low as 1c. ₱ bushel, though we learn of no engagements at that rate. In heavy goods very little has gone forward, and rates are nominally unchanged. The business in charters has been only moderate, and rates have declined.

"The chief interest of the stock market continues to be in Erie common. Mr. Evans, the English director and reference for the concern, has written for information as to its affairs, to satisfy inquiries which are increasing in urgency. It is stated that Mr. Drew has offered $200,000 to be released from his obligation to lend money to keep the concern going. The question of dividends has been tabled, the deficiencies in the income accounts being too glaring to allow of dividends being discussed even."

WALL STREET OPERATION—VERDICT AGAINST A STOCK SPECULATOR.—William B. and Charles Jauden vs. Josiah W. Butler.—The plaintiffs, who are stock commission brokers, brought an action against the defendant, who is a stock speculator, to recover the sum of about $4,000 which they allege is the amount they lost on one hundred shares of Fort Wayne, which they bought by his order, on the 6th of April, 1864, on a margin of $1000.

The plaintiffs claimed that they bought the stock for Mr Butler, on condition that he should keep his margin good; that upon the 16th day of April they attempted to find Mr. Butler, but could not; that the stock market began to fall so rapidly thereafter that they were forced to sell the stock to save themselves, at par to a Mr. Hemingway, that they informed Mr. Butler as soon as they could find him, which was on the 20th of April, when he said, 'All right.'

The defendant, however, denied this, but testified that he directed the plaintiffs to send in the stock to Messrs. F. & F. Cauden at 150, and that in consequence of their neglecting to do so, the loss had occurred. He further denied ever having ratified the sale, but testified that he had repudiated the sale as soon as he had heard of it, and had demanded back his margin of $1000.

Quite a conflict of evidence occurred in almost every material point.

The chief discussion was on the question of the nature of the legal relation existing between the parties. The counsel for the plaintiffs said that it was merely the relation of consignor and consignee, or principal and factor; and the counsel for defendant claiming that it was that of pledgor and pledgee, and that therefore, the plaintiffs had no right to sell the stock until they had given the defendant notice of the time and place of sale.

The Court, after hearing the argument of counsel on both sides decided that if the jury believed that the defendant agreed to keep his margin good, and did not do so then the plaintiffs had the right to sell out the stock without notice. If, however, the jury believe that the plaintiffs agreed to carry the stock, and nothing was said about margin being kept good, then the verdict should be for the defendant.

The jury retired, but soon returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount claimed.

Edwin M. Wight and Henry S. Bennett attorneys for plaintiffs; Larned and Ira D. Warren, Esqs., attorneys for defendant.—*New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$4778·53 Pa 6s.....	93	1 sh Read....trans	54
$10,000 U S 5-20s '65..	103½	100 sh do.....b30	54½
$2000 do....1862.104		61 sh Lehigh Val..its	63
$1000 U S 7-30s (July 103½		50 sh do.....	63¼
$9000 Reading m 44s 92		100 sh Ph & E.....bd	30½
$200 City 6s m d b..	98½	7 sh St Nich Coal..	2¾
$4000 do new c&p	96½	100 sh Shamok C	7
100 sh Ocean.....s60	5½	100 sh Host'v. R....c	18
100 sh do.....	5¾	400 sh do.....lots	18

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Failure of (Sir Morton) Peto & Betts —Railroad Projects in This Country.

From the Herald.

The developments made at the meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Peto & Betts, held in London on the 8th inst., furnish some very interesting facts in regard to that firm. The recent visit of Sir Morton Peto to this country, the interest which he appeared to take in the construction of railroads, and especially his efforts to extend the Atlantic and Great Western to the Atlantic seaboard, created no little curiosity and sympathy for him among our people. Many wondered at the time why he became so active just then and manifested such willingness to engage in further railroad enterprises in the United States. Sir Morton Peto's agents here were given the credit of securing the visit of their capitalist, which was to bring about great results. But from the facts brought to light at the meeting of the creditors, and the debates in Parliament upon the liabilities of companies, it would appear that both Sir Morton Peto and his agents had a far different object in their visit to this country than was generally supposed at the time.

It will be remembered that the effort of Peto's party to make an arrangement with the Erie Railroad Company that would secure the operation of that road for the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western failed. Thereupon they turned their attention to a route between the Erie and that of the Pennsylvania Central. Negotiations were made and a contract entered into for the purchase of what is known as the Catawissa Road, in Pennsylvania, which, with the construction of intersecting links, could, with an arrangement with one of the New Jersey railroads—the Morris and Essex—secure a complete line under one management from New York to St. Louis. Not only would the route be under one management, but it would be considerably shorter than any other line from the Atlantic to St. Louis.

The preliminary arrangements were all made and the contracts entered into. This accomplished, Sir Morton Peto returned to Europe, coudent that he had performed a great feat, and, as the developments now seem to indicate, removed all danger of a financial disaster to his firm, which seems to have been in a precarious condition even at that date. This new and shorter line to the seaboard was, as it now appears, to furnish the basis for another issue of bonds through which the firm of Peto & Betts would be able to remove all their embarrassments and carry through all their other projects without being obliged to succumb to the first stringency in monetary affairs. This seems to have been the great object of this movement.

The final success of the middle route, as contemplated by Sir Morton Peto and those connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Road, would prove a serious blow to all the other trunk lines from this city to the West, including both the New York Central and Erie, also the Pennsylvania Central, which has become about as great a monopoly in Pennsylvania as the Camden and Amboy has in New Jersey. No sooner was the fact known to the managers of these lines that the negotiations had been completed, than legal proceedings were instituted to prevent the final consummation of the sale of the roads in Pennsylvania. By the time that Sir Morton reached London the whole thing was brought into the courts, and the influence of the Pennsylvania Central Company in the courts of that State secured an injunction which effectually put an end to the new middle route. Following this a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving to the Central Company a perpetual right to lay tracts and construct roads in any portion of that State which they might deem expedient, and prohibiting any other company from constructing a road over or across the route which the Central Company might survey and file maps of. It was not necessary for that company to construct the roads to secure this exclusive right, but merely to survey and locate. This measure was pushed through the Legislature, and thus Sir Morton Peto and his party found themselves checkmated, both in the courts and Legislature. All his efforts to secure a new basis for capital in this country failed, and the result at last has been the collapse of the firm of Peto & Betts—the very thing that the visit to this country was made to prevent. Such are some of the curious developments in London finances, as well as the influence which railroad corporations are exercising upon the judicial decisions and legislative enactments in this country.

How Will the War in Europe End?

From the Nation.

The outbreak of hostilities in Europe has probably by this time taken place. It is generally believed that a contest has begun which will probably terminate in a radical change in the political arrangements of the European continent, and give the final blow to the theories on which the settlement of 1815 was based. The aim of Prussia is, doubtless, German unity, but there is no likelihood that she will achieve such complete success as to render it possible for her to fuse all the small States under her own sway. To do this she would have not only to beat them, which would be no very difficult matter, but to beat Austria not a little, but very badly. Austrian force lies not so much in strength as in endurance. She is not capable of great efforts, but she has an almost unequalled capacity for what, in the slang of the prize-ring, is called "taking punishment." She has in her service a magnificent body of officers, who are bound to the empire by traditions and associations of extraordinary force, who are perhaps now the best representatives extant of a class once very numerous, that of professional soldiers, devoted to the country, but very deeply devoted to a certain government or reigning house.

To Austrian officers the army is what it is no longer to the officers of any other country in the same degree—their only home and their only fatherland, and they are bound together by an *esprit de corps*. They have under their orders a remarkable power—troops drawn from the finest military races of the world, out of which an iron discipline has made an army which has neither the French impetuosity, nor Italian fire, nor the Russian solidity, nor the English firmness and destructiveness, but which has perhaps no equal in cohesiveness and tenacity. It is perhaps the only army in Europe which could witness the flight of its chief and the apparent dissolution of his empire without breaking up. It can, consequently, bear immense reverses in the field without demoralization, and draws perhaps at this moment as much inspiration from the memory of its defeats as most other armies do from the memory of their victories. It has survived so much disaster, that hardly any disaster would now seem to it irreparable.

A succession of rapid and terrific blows, such as the elder Napoleon gave it, might perhaps put it *hors de combat*, or bring the war to what Prussia would consider a satisfactory conclusion; but there is no probability—hardly a possibility—that any such blows will be delivered. Napoleons do not appear even once in a century, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the world need not look for any remarkable displays of promptness or agility from either Prince Charles or Marshal Benedek. They will fight desperately and shed a great deal of blood, devastate a great deal of country, and contribute an interesting but not very novel or instructive chapter to the history of the military arts.

Consequently, it is not by any means certain that Austria is at present to lose her hold on Germany, or that the minor States are to disappear down Bismark's ravenous maw. Should Prussia at the outset suffer any severe checks, such as the loss of a great battle or two, it would be safe to predict a speedy peace based on her humiliating retreat from the conflict, and the overthrow and retirement of Bismark. Her population and the raw material of her army are far superior to those of Austria. There is probably no army in the world, not even our own, which can show in its ranks so many educated and intelligent men; and no army which has a more intelligent or better educated people to draw upon for recruits. There is no limit to the devotion and sacrifices of which such a people would be capable, if a crisis were to come which really kindled their enthusiasm. Were Bismark a popular leader, he would have a nation at his back with which he might challenge the whole continent to the field.

But is not a popular leader, and no war brought on and conducted by him is likely to command the popular support, much less excite the popular enthusiasm. He is either profoundly hated or profoundly distrusted by all that portion of the Prussian people in whom the national pride and national pluck most abound. Therefore, the present contest meets with the most decided opposition. The Landwehr has been dragged rather than marched to the field: the opening of the struggle seems, as well as we can judge, to be awaited by the public either with horror or foreboding, and we hear nothing of any enthusiasm even on the part of the regular army. The drawing of blood, especially should the outbreak of hostilities be marked by any successes, however trifling, may bring about a great change.

Should there be early successes so great as to hold out a near prospect of what is now only seen in troubled dreams—the destruction of the whole tribe of princelings, and the consolidation of the German people into one great State—there is little question that the Prussians would fling themselves into the struggle with an ardor which nothing could withstand, before which Austria would surely go down, and we should witness the appearance on the political scene of a power whose magnitude and real strength would certainly alter the whole complexion of European politics, and give a new turn to European progress.

"German unity" has presented itself to our minds so long as a mere vision babbled of by orators, or mused over by professors, that few foreigners have ever taken the trouble to think what it would really mean. It would mean, however, the sudden creation of an empire containing a population of over sixty millions—that is, it would be numerically the equal of Russia. But these sixty millions would be, unlike the population of Russia, of one race; they would include, perhaps, the most learned, patient, industrious, civilized people on the face of the globe, which has attained the highest distinction in arts, in science, in arms, in literature, in everything, in short, but in politics, occupying the most fertile of the favored portion of the European continent, and which would be capable of maintaining with ease a million of men in arms within a week's easy march of Paris. It will be easily seen by anybody who seriously considers the meaning of these facts that the creation of a real German State, whether empire or republic, would revolutionize European politics.

It would launch an immense population on a career of extraordinary progress: it would consign France and England to the rank of second-rate powers. It would reduce Russia to comparative insignificance, and deprive her of most of her influence in European affairs, and even in Turkish affairs, and force her to find vent for her energy more and more in expansion eastward. Whether in such an event the House of Hapsburg could settle down on the Principalities of Servia and Bulgaria, and protract an enfeebled and somewhat inglorious existence, far removed from the scenes of its past greatness, may be doubted. But it is every day clearer and clearer that a royal house which has no nation at its back must soon cease to be a reigning house, and that the spectacle of kings existing for their own sakes is one which Europe will not much longer tolerate.

In case the Prussians succeed, it is of course possible that Louis Napoleon might seek, in the resettlement of the map, for what is called the "rectification" of the French frontier, by the abstraction of the Rhine provinces from Prussia. But this is something to which Prussia, victorious, would, in our opinion, never submit, and which she would be sure to resist successfully, and which, even if imposed upon her after a defeat, could not prove a permanent arrangement. Sixty millions of Germans united would treat a demand for the annexation of a portion of the true German soil to the French empire as absurd; and even if Germany should not be united, and this demand were successfully enforced, the union of Germany is not likely to be sufficiently remote to allow time for absorption.

Then there are changes going on in France which it takes close observers to perceive, but which are, nevertheless, exercising a marked influence on her foreign policy, and which promise, if not checked, to make her, perhaps in our lifetime, as pacific in spirit as England herself. The love of material comfort is increasing amongst the people with extraordinary rapidity, and as it grows the military spirit declines. The long freedom from political convulsions, and the free-trade policy of the empire, have, by giving a great stimulus both to foreign and domestic trade, enlisted a vast body of the population on the side of peace. The horror of war, which was once the reproach of the Paris bourgeoisie, is working lower down amongst the population every day; and the population is not only not increasing, but slightly diminishing, a fresh and striking illustration of the thrift and love of comfort of the whole body of the people; for in this case population, far from pressing too closely on the means of subsistence, is kept down by choice. We may, therefore, fairly count on a longer period of repose, of careful abstinence from interference in foreign quarrels, and a more single handed devotion to the production of wealth than has ever been before witnessed in French history.

The New Johnson Party.

From the Tribune.

The call of a National Convention by Messrs. Randall and Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Browning, of Illinois; and Cowan, of Pennsylvania, with the indorsement of Senators Dixon, of Connecticut, Hendricks, of Indiana, Norton, of Minnesota, and Nesmith, of Oregon, can be understood no otherwise than as a formal proclamation of withdrawal by the Johnsonites from the National Union party. Mr. Hendricks, and perhaps we should add Mr. Nesmith, cannot withdraw from a party to which they never professed to belong; but the others have all been honored and trusted as members of the great party which they now openly abandon and conspire to overthrow. We thank them for their frankness, and shall hope to find them more manly as antagonists than they have been faithful as compatriots.

No one can possibly be duped by their call. Its terms are explicit and emphatic. Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is disqualified by his convictions for a seat in the contemplated Convention; not so ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, of Virginia. Generals Butler and Howard cannot pronounce the Randall Shibboleth; but Generals Lee and Fitz-John Porter can do it easily. Governors Oglesby, of Illinois, and Stone, of Iowa, cannot have seats in their Sanhedrim; but Wells, of Louisiana, and Throckmorton, of Texas—the latter doubtless elected over the vote of every hearty Unionist in his State—will be present in spirit, and may be in person. General Geary, the chosen leader of the Unionists of Pennsylvania, cannot pass their doorkeepers; but Heister Clymer, his opponent, who never once even *pretended* to wish the Rebels defeated and their Confederacy suppressed, will see those doors fly open to welcome his approach.

This call simply proclaims the adhesion of the Johnsonites proper to the party made up of the Rebels and pro-Rebels which aims to seize the Government and control the destinies of our country. Messrs. Randall & Co. will furnish the new combination with a liberal proportion of its managers and office-holders; but ninety-nine hundredths of its votes must be supplied by those who voted last for President either for Jefferson Davis or George B. McClellan. It may be that they will vote next for Andrew Johnson; but we do not believe it—nor do they.

It were idle to note that the rights of the blacks—nay, the very facts that they claim and have any rights—are utterly ignored in this call. The Randall call affirms that—

> Each *State* has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors;

but fails to meet squarely and honestly the prior and vital question—*Who constitute the State?* We know, indeed, precisely what is meant—that the intensely Rebel minority of the people of South Carolina, for instance, shall monopolize all power in that State, and that the invincibly loyal majority shall have no power at all; but this garb is concealed by the bait, and the Rebel minority of the people of Texas who have just consolidated their power by the election of Throckmorton & Co., are to be recognized by this Randall Convention as fully entuled to work their wicked will on the large majority, whereof the whites have voted for peace and the Union wherever they durst, while the blacks are utterly ignored and suppressed. If the disfranchised majority of devoted Unionists in several States were to send delegates to the Johnson Union Convention, they would be simply kicked out—or rather, would be kicked at the door for presuming to offer to go in. Right well do Messrs. Randall & Co. understand this; they err only in imagining that the people will not understand it.

Messrs. Randall & Co. tell us that they affirm and uphold

> "The right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution,"

and that any "overthrow of that system" would be "destructive of liberty." They also assert, with regard to suffrage, that

> "No external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the State in the exercise of this right."

So far, they are in perfect accord with Vallandigham, Voorhees, Jack Rogers, Clymer, Ben Harris & Co., and we clearly comprehend them. Not so, when they turn a short corner, and assert that

> "Slavery is abolished, and neither can nor ought to be re-es established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction."

—Why not? You know, Messieurs, that the Rebel States—that is to say, their whites, to whom you restrict political power—*never did* freely and heartily consent to abolish slavery—that their action in the premises was dictated, controlled, commanded by "external power"—and is, of course, according to your proclaimed principles, rightfully invalid and null. The anti-slavery amendment is no part of the Federal Constitution, if your principles are sound, but an exrescence—an imposition—a product of usurpation preying on helplessness. You know this as well as we do; and you will yet be voting to pay the Rebels for their slaves in order to cure what, according to your programme, is a fatal flaw in the title of the emancipated to their freedom.

—Let it be distinctly understood on all hands that this Johnson-Randall Convention is a blow aimed with deadly intent at the integrity and ascendancy of the Union party. It means defeat this fall to Governor Fenton, to General Geary, and to the Union tickets in Ohio, Indiana, and their sister States. It means the restoration of the Jerry Blacks and Howell Cobbs to the mastery of our country. As such, it demands the sternest, most energetic resistance.

The Call for a National Convention.

From the World.

We printed on Tuesday a call, issued at Washington, for a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, in which it is proposed that all the States and Territories shall be represented. It is proposed that the Convention shall consist of delegates who support the policy of President Johnson. The call is signed by Messrs. Doolittle, Cowan, Dixon, Hendricks, Nesmith, and five others. The respectability of these names, and their known fidelity to the cause of the Union, challenge for this movement the respectful consideration of patriotic men.

The *Times*, a few days ago, recommended a National Convention, to consist of delegates from all the States, with the professed object of "nationalizing the Republican party." This call does not quite seem to answer to the *Times'* recommendation, which seemed to be addressed to the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, while this call proceeds from another source. Such a Convention, held under the auspices of the Republican Executive Committee, would be very absurd. For the same party which has excluded the Southern States from Congress to invite them to seats in a National Convention, would be at once an act of self-condemnation and an insult. To such a call, the South would answer with spirit and dignity, "We disdain to accept a courtesy from a party which denies us our rights." Such a mock courtesy is no atonement for an acknowledged and unredressed wrong.

By "nationalizing the Republican party," it is meant that Southern citizens shall be induced to join it; but self-respect will prevent their uniting with an organization which confesses, even in the act of inviting them, that it is persistently depriving them of their constitutional rights. When the South seek redress in a National Convention, they will not go into such a Convention to consult with their enemies, but with their friends; in which category they are never likely to rate the Republican party, more particularly since its action in the present Congress. To invite the South to aid in extending the Republican organization, is such courtesy as the spider, in the fable, proffered to the fly.

The call just issued, though seeming to have been heralded by the recommendation of the *Times*, is, both on its face and in its source, of a different character. It looks like the initial step towards the formation of a new political party. To the *earlier* formation of a third party we should have had no objections, especially as its materials would be drawn from the Republicans. But we deem it our duty to say now, what time will certainly verify, that the Democratic party will not merge its existence in the proposed new organization. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the whale should swallow Jonah, but not that Jonah should swallow the whale. The consideration of relative size counts for something in such a matter. The Democratic party of the Northern States are, to a man, in favor of immediate restoration. Whether it is more natural for the South to form a political alliance with them or with the moderate and reasonable portion of its old enemies, is a question hardly worth asking.

Lay out of view the possible influence of the Executive patronage, and nobody would think of asking it. The new party, of course, counts upon the President's patronage; but this, though no doubt a valuable adjunct, does not suffice as the sole basis for a party organization. The Republican party have deliberately decided to dispense with and defy it. The Democratic party most certainly do not see anything in it which should induce them to give up their party organization. In the recess of Congress the President may, indeed, if he chooses, make a great many new appointments; but they will hold only a few months until Congress again meets, when the Republican Senate will reject every one of them which they dislike. An office which, at longest, can be held only till the 4th of March next, is an object for which few men of capacity would care to give up their present business. A President whose patronage is thus "buited and bounded," cannot rationally expect to form a personal party powerful enough to control the approaching elections. The patronage would be of great service, and might perhaps be decisive in turning the scale in favor of one or the other of the two existing parties; but it is a slender capital on which to set up a new party.

A third party would have no channels for reaching the public mind. It might draw off some Republican voters; but hardly a Republican press in the whole country. The Republican press is all but unanimous in supporting the policy of Congress. The patronage which the President can bestow upon the press is a bagatelle, and would not perceptibly influence it one way or the other. Newspapers depend for support upon their subscribers and advertisers; and the President has nothing to offer for which they could afford to offend the majority of their patrons. Out of the large cities, the advertising of the county officers is of some importance to them; but to obtain this they must stand well with their party in their several localities.

For a third party to think of establishing new party organs all over the country would be preposterous. Newspapers have come to require so much capital that they can no longer be extemporized. A third party, therefore, if created now, would necessarily be a *dumb* party; and being unable to address the people, it could make no figure in the elections. Both the Democratic press and the Republican press will support the candidates of their respective parties; and while the third party would be constantly derided and misrepresented by the Republican newspapers, it would have no means of warding off their assaults.

If President Johnson or his friends had any idea of organizing a new party, they should have commenced at least eight months earlier. Eight or ten months ago, the President stood well in the estimation of the Republican party, a majority of whom, at that time, deprecated a separation from him. Then none of their papers had openly attacked him, and few had ceased to speak of him with respect. But every day that has elapsed since the meeting of Congress has weakened his hold upon the affections of the party, which has now settled into hopeless estrangement and alienation. While he has slept, the enemy has sown tares. Had a National Convention been called in December, the friends of the President might have had the co-operation of a large portion of the Republican party, and have secured for him many Republican papers which during the winter gradually yielded to the influence of Congress, and have taken an attitude of declared hostility. To wait till nearly the whole Republican party has been detached, embittered and fully committed against the President, and *then* attempt to form a new party, is like letting seed-time, and even summer pass, and then making a great ado of ploughing and sowing amid the frosts of autumn.

If the President has no faith in this tardy and belated movement, it will do no harm. But if he thinks a new Congress favorable to his policy can now be elected except by the Democratic party, and if, under this illusion, he wastes his influence in nursing a new and dumb organization, it will be equally unfortunate for him and for the country. He will have thrown away a great opportunity. He will afterwards figure merely as the head of a feeble personal party, instead of being backed by a great and truly national organization, powerful in every State, and embracing a majority of the whole people.

Power of a Court Over the Executive.

From the Times.

A question of great importance and interest was recently decided before the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, one whose result will be felt very far beyond the particular case in which it arose. The case was a suit for libel. It appeared that the plaintiff, Mr. Meisaur, had dealings with the Government in 1864 in furnishing supplies to the Quartermaster's Department. The defendant, Mr. Clephane, as the plaintiff charged, wrote a libellous letter to the War Department impugning his loyalty, whereupon the Quartermaster's Department was ordered to cease to deal with him, which was done, and he brought this suit to recover damages.

On the trial of the cause a subpœna was issued to Secretary Stanton, directing him to appear, and to bring with him the original letter from the files of the Department. This the Secretary, on the advice of the Attorney-General, declined to do, and thereupon the plaintiff applied to the Court to compel the production of the paper.

This application brought up the question, viz:—Whether a court has the power to compel the executive officers of the Government to produce before it papers in possession of the Government because they may have a bearing upon the results of a litigation between private parties. Judge Olin, before whom the cause was being tried, after taking time to consider the question, held that the Court had not the power; that it was manifest that the question, whether it was proper for matter within the private knowledge of the Executive to be made known, must be one for the discretion either of the Executive or the Court, and therefore it must clearly be within the discretion of the Executive alone, or else the Judicial Department of the Government would have supreme control over the Executive Department instead of being of co-ordinate authority with it.

The Judge's decision is sound and well reasoned. There must be in the nature of things many matters communicated to the Executive which ought not to be made public. How many communications of the same kind as this one in question must have been made! This one appears to have been false and libellous, as the jury rendered a verdict against Mr. Clephane for $5000 damages. But in all the mixed-up state of affairs throughout the Border States during the past years there must have been many cases where true information as to the loyalty or disloyalty of this man or that must have been of vital importance to the Government, and yet could only have been given at the risk not of libel suits only but often of life. And if it had been understood that any such information when given was within the power of any Court, there would have been many a suit brought for the sole purpose in reality of discovering what had been written or said by patriots, and revenging it upon them.

It is true that we are in a measure freed from such difficulties now, but we are not yet entirely freed, and moreover if this principle were established by the Courts as the plaintiff claimed it to be before Judge Olin, it would not be such correspondence alone which would be thus brought out. The Government could be compelled just as well to produce its own correspondence with its own agents, if that was in any way connected with any possible litigation. Foreign Governments would like very well to have seen a principle established which would give them the power, by getting up a litigation, to search the diplomatic correspondence of the Government. And yet it is difficult to see why they could not do it, if the rule had been held differently from the conclusion to which Judge Olin came.

It is very well, especially now when the tendency is abroad to confound the distinctions between the different departments of the Government and to bring all the powers of all into one, to have, in one instance at least, those distinctions nearly marked out and faithfully preserved. It is sometimes said that judges are the only kings in this land. If the contrary rule on this question had been established, that jesting word might well be said in earnest.

The European Contestants and their Military Suength.

From the Daily News.

The war which is imminent in Europe bids fair to become of much vaster proportions than was at first anticipated. The quarrel which commenced between Austria and Prussia was not of long duration before Italy assumed a hostile attitude towards the former power, and allied herself to the latter, in the hope that by taking advantage of the position in which the Kaiser would be placed, she would be enabled to wrest Venetia from his grasp. Now we find one German State after another being drawn into the maelstrom, the majority of them being more or less actuated by hostility towards Prussia, a feeling which has been not a little engendered by Count Bismark's despotic and undisguised project of annexing the Elbe Duchies, which the minor German powers had fondly hoped to create into an independent German State.

To the southwest of Prussia, and between her and part of Austria, stand Saxony and Bavaria, while further to the west are Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden, all of which are hastening to put themselves upon a footing of "armed neutrality." After the first cannon ball is fired, with the prevalent feelings of their people, it will be difficult for the Governments of these States long to maintain that attitude, and the torch being once applied, they will speedily be compelled to take part in the general conflagration. It is difficult to disabuse the mind from the belief that Austria had calculated upon receiving physical aid from several of these powers; and that resting herself assured of their assistance, she was in consequence impelled to dictate the terms on which she was alone willing to enter in the lately proposed Congress.

To enable them to preserve a state of armed neutrality, the Baden Chambers and the Parliaments of Saxony and Wurtemburg have voted the necessary supplies; and the like has been demanded from, and will no doubt be voted by, the Bavarian Chambers. A German correspondent of the London *Times* remarks that "similar as their conduct appears, the different Chambers are actuated by different motives in trusting their Governments with the power of doing evil in so serious a conjuncture." He adds:—

"The Wurtemberg Parliament being in the hands of a Republican majority, are desirous of causing their Government to take up arms against Prussia. They hope that Prussia once beaten and dismembered, constitutional monarchy will become impossible in all Germany, and republicanism now rampant in some of the minor States, will spring up in the shattered fragment of what formerly was the monarchy of the Hohenzollerns. Perhaps they admit this grand object of their patriotic endeavors will not be attained in the longed-for campaign; but then the war will always have this advantage, that while the Wurtemberg troops are in the field, the Wurtemberg people will have it all their own way at home. In Bavaria, Republican, Roman Catholic, and anti-Prussian tendencies combine to advise the like course; in Baden, liberal and anti-Austrian feeling urges the assumption of such an attitude as will prevent the country from being dragged into the war by Wurtemberg, its neighbor; while in Saxony, situate as she is between Austria and Prussia, the Chamber think it incumbent upon them to do what they can—which is little enough—to prevent their becoming a call in the hands of the mighty. As to the governments of the States enumerated, those of Wurtemberg and Saxony incline to side with the Kaiser, though the Dresden Cabinet is reported to have become somewhat wavering of late. Bavaria is expected to support Austria to the extent of gratifying the ultramontane ill-oyneracies of a portion of her people, taking good care, however, not to injure Prussia and strengthen the Kaiser, who, as her immediate neighbor, is and has always been more dangerous to her independence than the Berlin Cabinet. A hundred years ago Bavaria was saved by Frederick the Great from being annexed by Austria. The Baden Ministers and Court agree with their Chambers on the policy to be pursued."

However reluctant the Bavarian Government may be to take an active part in the war, it is evident that the Bavarian people are spoiling for a fight with Prussia, for the manifest reluctance of the King to join Austria unconditionally, coupled with the high price of beer, has been resented by noisy tumults in the streets of Munich and Ratisbon.

Of all the other German States, Nassau and Darmstadt alone are preparing to take a prominent part in the coming conflict, and this against Prussia. Their Representative Assemblies are, however, of a different mind, that of Nassau having refused all extraordinary supplies for military purposes, and that of Darmstadt being about to do the same. Hanover, which lies on the northwest of Germany, and is separated from Holstein by the Elbe, is also known to have no friendly disposition towards Prussia; and should the war spread throughout the fatherland, it is not improbable that she will be counted on the side of Austria.

Such is the position in which the States at present stand. The military force that will most probably be called into action is far greater than is generally credited. The number of men of all arms in the Prussian service, including about 32,000 of the military train, when placed on a war footing, stands, *on paper*, at 653,000; and this immense number, by the addition of 95,500 of the second levy of the landwehr, is increased to 748,500. To add to this amount there still remain about 320,000 drilled men who can be called into service, who are on leave of absence, but whose term of military duty has not expired, that term being, both in the line and landwehr, nineteen years. The aggregate is thus somewhat over a million.

But as many of these would be required for the auxiliary departments of the service, the number of those who would actually be called upon to bear sabres and bayonets would be far short of this number. The number of men in the field at the present moment is represented to be 280,000, in addition to which there is a reserve of 50,000. When hostilities actually commence, the losses in the ranks will be made up, if the force is not increased, by large drafts from those in the landwehr whose term of service is unexpired, and after these are exhausted, then the landstrum can be called out, when every man between sixteen and fifty years of age is liable for service. The Prussian artillery in time of war comprises 156 batteries with 864 guns.

The effective strength of the Italian army, when placed on a war footing, is, *on paper*, 380,000 men, to which has to be added 115,000 in reserve (the second category of the contingent), making the total 495,000. Of these about 200,000 are believed to be now in the field, so disposed as to be immediately available at the frontier when hostilities commence. It has been said that the army of operations against the Austrians numbers 250,000, but this is considered an over-estimate. The Italian artillery is variously stated at from 256 to 400 guns. Probably the former is the correct number, but it may be increased when necessary, or when horses can be obtained.

Turning now to the probable antagonists to these two powers, we find that the Austrian army, when placed on a war footing, amounts, on paper, to about the same as that of Prussia. The figures given are 632,500; but then there are called into service in addition, in time of war, numerous regiments of militia, volunteer cavalry, sharpshooters, et cetera, which would considerably swell the number, and doubtless to as high as that of Prussia. The number of fighting men at present in the field is said to be not far short of 550,000.

The minor German States, which are not unlikely to join Austria, can conjointly bring an army into the field that will be anything but inconsiderable. Taking merely Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, the first named has a regular army, including reserve, of 210,000, with 56,500 of the landwehr on active service; the Saxon army numbers 25,500, with an army of reserve in addition; and that of Wurtemberg, when placed on a war footing, is 28,800. It is, therefore, very likely that when the forces which these States can put into the field are added to those of Austria, the aggregate will outnumber the armies of Prussia and Italy united.

The naval power of Austria consists of 61 steam vessels and gunboats, armed with 716 guns, and 51 sailing vessels, armed with 348 guns. That of Italy comprises 94 steamers, armed with 1208 guns, and 12 sailing vessels, with 170 guns; and the Prussian navy consists of 57 steamers, with 252 guns, and 6 sailing vessels, with 140 guns.

It will thus be seen that already a million of men are prepared to take part in the fray as soon as hostilities commence upon the land, and that on the water a respectable fleet will be brought into action. How far these numbers will be extended, and what other nations will be embroiled in the conflict, it is impossible at present to foretell.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—There will be eleven hundred Children of the Deceased Soldiers of Pennsylvania from their schools, in distant counties, in this city on the FOURTH OF JULY, upon the occasion of restoring to the State the Flags in defense of which their brave fathers fell. There are from nine to sixteen years of age. Of these six hundred and fifty are boys, who will be entertained at the Soldiers' Home, corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

The four hundred and fifty girls being yet unprovided for, the hospitalities of families in the vicinity of the Soldiers' Home are asked for, in their behalf, from the afternoon of the 3d till the morning of the 5th of July. A number of the lady managers of the Home have kindly consented to receive the invitations, which will state the number each can take.

These girls are neatly clad and well behaved; and it is believed that they will prove pleasant guests. If a large number say 8 to 12, go to the same family, a teacher or elder pupil will accompany them.

The Committee, viz:—
Mrs. Daniel Baddock, Jr., No. 806 Pine street;
Mrs. James C. Hand, No. 810 Pine street;
Mrs. John Carrow, No. 1602 Spruce street;
Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, No. 811 Arch street;
Mrs. Caleb L. Hallowell, Twentieth, below Chestnut;
Mrs. Henry C. Bair, S.W. corner of Eighth and Walnut;
Mrs. R. P. King, No. 512 Spruce street;
Miss V. Hardie, No. 603 Market street;

Will attend at the SOLDIERS' HOME, on FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, the 30th of June, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M., to receive applications, or they may be addressed in writing earlier, either at the Home or their respective residences.

THOMAS H. BURROWES,
6 26 3t Superintendent Soldiers' Orphans.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; AGRICULTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of the Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SEWER RENTS.

Extract of an ordinance approved May 3, A. D. 1855:—

Section 4. The annual rent shall be payable in advance at the office of the Department of Highways, and upon all rents paid before the 1st of April in any year, a deduction of five per cent. shall be made; and if any such rent shall remain unpaid on the first day of July in any year, the License Clerk shall notify the Commissioner of Highways (or the district, who shall cause the drain to be disconnected from the culvert, and suit be instituted for the recovery of such rent; and after such drain shall have been detached, it shall not be again connected until payment be made of all arrears, and the sum of three dollars for expenses incurred.

THOMAS M. TRICE,
6 23 stuth3t License Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

6 22 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company, No. 228 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NATHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.
Philadelphia, June 20, 1866. 6 22 1t

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THE 15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER,
6 8 1m* Proprietor.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR; ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3§

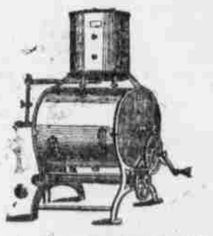
JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, has gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

No. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 1491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 6 19

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, an Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc. cleaned and reonished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12 mths No. 510 RACE Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE LOTTERY DEALERS IN TRIBULATION—SEVENTEEN ARRESTS—EXTENSIVE HAUL OF PAPERS, ETC.—Yesterday morning High Constable Harry Clark assembled a posse of policemen at the Mayor's Office, and marched them quietly to Harmony court, where an immediate descent was made on a notorious policy-dealing establishment, situated in that court. The entire party, consisting of twelve full grown men and five small boys, were marched to the Mayor's Office, and at about 2 o'clock a hearing took place before Mayor McMichael.

The men were all either "backers" or "writers," and the boys were employed in printing the numbers. The arrests were made at the instance of a Mr. Skilton, who was one of the witnesses. The names of the grown-up portion of the party under arrest are Charles Leacon, Henry Lanning, Charles Carpenter, Daniel Epley, Harry Watkins, Henry Cramer, Charles Kelly, Joseph Solomon, J. Madison Miller, Elwell Lukens, John J. Collins, and John Tevis. The names of the boys are Thomas Hawback, Harrison Taylor, Harry Cantlin, Franklin Hawback, and George Lanning. The entire crowd were brought before the Mayor at the same time, and were seated on chairs in a semicircle around his desk.

Francis J. Monaghan was the first witness examined:—He stated that he knew Mr. Tevis; he is engaged in the policy business; had met him in Harmony court; he had been to Harmony court often with paper to settle "hits;" he was at the books; Mr. Collins settled the "hits;" he was in the office, and the witness was a writer; Mr. Collins had the drawings supplied, and sent them to the writers; he saw Mr. Lanning there; he appeared to be counting "hits;" Mr. Deacon was a clerk with Mr. Collins; the clerks receive the books from the writers, and collect the money.

The witness identified all the men arrested and one of the boys named Harry Cantlin. He testified, on cross-examination by Mr. Lewis C. Cassidy, that he had been engaged in the policy business himself prior to a previous arrest and sentence to the workhouse; he knew Mr. Skilton by name.

Mr David Skilton recognized the various defendants; he knew nothing of the place in Harmony court; he had visited the office at No. 332 Walnut street, and had seen Mr. Miller giving directions to conduct the business; Lewis was head clerk, and Collins chief clerk.

Being cross-examined, he stated that he was not at present in the lottery business, his connection having ceased a year previous; he did not remember having spoken to any one in regard to prosecuting the present parties; his place of business had been No. 929 Market street.

High Constable Clark testified to the arrest of the parties, and to the capture of a lot of policies and drawings in the secretary at the south end of the building. Fifteen officers had surrounded the house and made the arrests. He identified the various papers used in the drawings, and the records of the business.

Mr. Roberts stated, in his visit, a boy had told him the packet he held was "yesterday evening's drawings," and he must return it. He found Mr. Lewis at the Harmony court office. There was a suit of three connecting rooms, containing a fire-proof safe, table, summer lounge, secretary, etc Mr. Solomon was at either the fire-proof or secretary.

Chief Detective Franklin testified to having arrested three lads—Charles Stoddart, Charles Wagner, and John Lamb—on the third floor of the premises No. 129 Walnut street; they were all engaged in the printing of lottery drawings; they attempted no denial of their work, and did not acknowledge who employed them.

After the hearing of the evidence, the Mayor bound the entire party (with the exception of the five boys) over to appear at Court in the sum of $1000 each.

Bail was readily entered as follows:—Joseph Kimes entered bail for Deacon and Lukens; George W. Rankin entered for Lanning, Tevis, Solomon, and Carpenter; Dr. Samuel Bolt for Epley; Clinton Shoch for Watkins and Cramer; and John Crawford for Kelly, Miller, and Collins.

STREET CLEANING.—The following communication was presented to the Mayor yesterday by the Chairman of the Committee of Councils on Street Cleaning:—

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1866.—To the Hon. Morton McMichael—Dear Sir:—By the ordinance of April 6, 1866, authorizing you to contract for cleaning the city, it is made the duty of the Committee on Street Cleansing, in connection with the Chief Inspectors of Streets, to supervise the cleansing of the streets of the city. On Tuesday, June 12, the Committee made a formal inspection of the Northern District, and on Tuesday, June 19, of the Southern District.

We found the Southern District in a good condition. Our visit through the Northern District satisfied us that the many complaints from that quarter were well founded. The upper portion of that district was in a most filthy condition; so much so, that it is our deliberate judgment that disease and death must be the inevitable result of a prolonged condition of such filthy streets. In the personal inspection of the Committee we found inlets stopped up, streets in a filthy condition, many of which have not been cleaned even once, and general complaints of the non-lifting of ashes.

The contractors for this district have applied to City Councils for fifteen thousand dollars additional to the price agreed upon in the contract, thus admitting their inability to proceed with the work. All the circumstances warrant, and the health of our fellow-citizens demand, the immediate adoption of sanitary cleansing adequate to the urgent necessities of the case.

Our duty is done; the power and responsibility is with your Honor. Yours, respectfully, Thomas A. Barlow, Chairman; William Bumm, James T. Allen, Walter Allison, George Derbyshire, James Hallowell, John C. Martin.

The following resolution was passed by the Committee:—

Resolved, By the Joint Committee on Street Cleansing, that the Mayor be requested to annul the contract of Smith & Hill, for the Northern District of the city.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE VIGILANT ENGINE COMPANY.—Last evening a meeting of delegates from twenty-five companies of this city was held at the Perseverance Hose House, in Race street, above Third, to perfect arrangements for a fitting reception to the Vigilant Engine Company on its return home from its excursion. The Company will reach Walnut street wharf at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. The following was the organization effected:—

Chief Marshal.—Charles Marshall.

First Division.—Marshal, William J. Gilbert, Hope Hose Company.

Second Division.—Marshal, William McCulley, Hibernia.

Third Division.—Marshal, B. K. Affick, Empire Hook and Ladder Company.

Fourth Division.—Marshal, George F. Reese, Assistance Engine Company.

The Chief Marshal is allowed to select four aids, being one from each Division. Each Division Marshal is also allowed two aids.

The following is the route:—

Up Walnut to Fourth; down Fourth to Christian; up Christian to Ninth; up Ninth to Pine; up Pine to Fifteenth; up Fifteenth to Green; down Green to Sixth; down Sixth to Race; down Race to Front, and there dismiss.

THE FOURTH.—The Committee of Arrangements have nearly completed the programme for the military display on the coming Fourth of July. The procession will be divided into seven divisions, with a Major-General to command each. At the earnest request of the Committee, Major-General Patterson has consented to command one of these divisions, although he urged that he had retired from any active participation in military affairs. The other division commanders have been selected from the interior of the State.

RENTING THE WHARVES.—The leases of the following wharves belonging to the city were sold yesterday:—Callowhill street wharf, on the Delaware, $3000 per year; Poplar street, $550; Hanover street, $560; Palmer street, $300; and Walnut street, on the Schuylkill, $210.

PRESS CLUB.—At the stated meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Thompson Westcott.
Vice-Presidents—Wm. V. McKean, Dr. Julius Hein.
Recording Secretary—Wm. H. Fisher, Jr.
Corresponding Secretary—John M. Grier.
Treasurer—Casper Souder, Jr.
Board of Directors—Enoch W. C. Greene, John D. Watson, Albert W. Frick, D. Brainerd Williamson, Lewis Wain Smith, Frank Sheppard, William M. Runkel, Lewis Ashmead, Ernest C. Wallace.

FIRE.—Last evening a fire broke out in a building connected with a planing mill at Girard avenue and Vienna street, which destroyed it, and extended to the main building, doing considerable damage to the lower story and the machinery. The firemen were on the ground in large force, and the flames were arrested through their efforts. The loss is estimated at $5000.

METHODIST FAIR.—The Ladies' Fair for the purchase of a Home for Aged and Indigent Methodists, recently held in this city, proved to be a complete success. The sum of at least $20,000 is reported from the several churches, and it may be that one or two thousand dollars more may yet be realized.

BRIDGE AT SOUTH STREET.—The Committee on Surveys of Councils intend reporting an ordinance providing for the furnishing of plans and specifications for a bridge over the Schuylkill, at South street, and creating a loan to build the same. The ordinance is not to be effective until one creating a loan is passed.

THE SEVENTH SCHOOL SECTION.—The Board of Directors of the Seventh School Section have elected Mr. Penrose Fell President, and Mr. E. T. Hallowell a member, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. M. Walkinshaw.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO 527 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $150 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammouth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART.
Major M. H. ALBERGER.
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. D. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
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Hon. Richard Walsh, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
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6 23 1m

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT

SWIMMING SCHOOL
AND SWIMMING BATH

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN,
AND GENTLEMEN,

THE NATATORIUM AND
THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The Swimming Department, on the "Fourth," will be open from

6 A. M. to 6 P. M. ONLY.

No Ladies' swimming, and no instruction given on that day. 6 26 6trp

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer

6 24 2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

ARCH STREET THEATRE—ROBERT HELLER.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS June 28 and 29
PART 1—MAGIC
1. Cabalistic Clock. 4. 36 Pieces of Money.
2. The Celestial Bell. 5. Mysterious Orange.
3. Infernal Medicines 6. The Great Hat Trick.
PART 2—MUSIC.
1. Fantasia, *Treasure*.....Rober Heller
2. "Home Sweet Home".....Thalberg
3. The Musical Caricature, called "The Piano Practice of a Boarding School Miss."
PART 3—MYSTERY.
Great Sensational Phenomena of
SECOND SIGHT;
OR,
HYPERNATURAL VISION.
PART 4—FUN.
The laughable WOOD MINSTRELS, the most amusing set of blockheads in the world.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS an entire new bill.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—S. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
The Gorgeous Spectacle in four parts, of the
NAIAD QUEEN.
After long and expensive preparation.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
Picturesque Moon light View of the Rhine
HAUNT OF THE NAIADS.
Waters of Silver become bounteous Naiads.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
The Treasures of the Mighty Rhine Discovered.
THE CAVERN OF RICHES.
Magical Transformation to the Glittering and Stalactitic Hall of the Naiads—Scene Last, THE RHINE—This vast scene rises and discovers
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS,
in the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
THIS EVENING,
the Original, World-Renowned and Only
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
from No. 472 Broadway, New York.
NELSON DAN BRYANT.....Proprietors
Doors open at 7½ o'clock.
Commence at 8.
Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Orchestra, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
NO CHARGE for securing seats.
MATINEE—SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
TO MATINEE—Admission 30 cents. 6 28

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street,
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city, will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6 16§

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DAVID'S LIMPID WRITING FLUID,
AND
DAVID'S BLACK AND COPYING INKS
For sale wholesale and retail, by
MOSS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND STATIONERS,
No. 432 CHESNUT Street.
A single trial will convince any one of their superiority and cheapness over any other American or Foreign Ink in the market.
Specimens of several years standing of its durability and superiority over all others, can be seen at the store. 5 31 thstuimrp

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY,
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 10 tuths rp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET
4 16 2m N. E. CORNER OF RACE

DANNER'S WASHING MACHINE
Best in the City.
IT SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR,
SAVES CLOTHES.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For sale at the Furniture Store of Agents Wanted.
J. HAAS,
5 20 No 837 MARKET Street

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 12, 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given that Writs of Scire Facias will be issued upon the following claims at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid within that time to
W. A. SLIVER,
Attorney at Law,
No. 30 North SEVENTH Street

City to use of Lane Schofield vs. Cornelius S. Smith, C. P., December T., 1864. No. 2, for paving, $143 95, lot S. W. corner of Second and Queen streets, 22 feet 3 inches by 80 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. John Sanders, C. P., March T., 1865, No. 60, for paving $44 00, lot N. E. corner of Sixth and Lombard streets, 16 feet by 20 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. James Montgomery, C. P., December T., 1865, No 49, for paving $39 79 lot S. W. corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets 13 feet by 46 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. Freeman Scott, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 1 for paving $55 84 lot N. E. corner of Tenth and Poplar streets, 18 feet front on Tenth street by 36 feet.
Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 2 for paving $24 72 lot north side of Poplar street, 36 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24
Same vs same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 3, for paving $25 53, lot north side of Poplar street, 50 feet east from Tenth street, 14 feet by 24 feet
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 4, for paving, $24 72, lot north side of Poplar street, 64 feet east from Tenth street 14 feet by 24 feet.
Same vs William A. Archer, C. P., March T., 1866 No. 5, for paving, $24 97, lot south side of Brown street 32 feet 6 inches east from St. John street, 15 feet 6 inches by 23 feet 6 inches.
Same vs. same, C. P., March T., 1866, No. 6 for paving, $24 22, lot south side of Brown street, 48 feet east from St. John street, 18 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 5 in. 4 12thsm*

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7 50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 10 6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
124 wim§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh stree

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 15 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

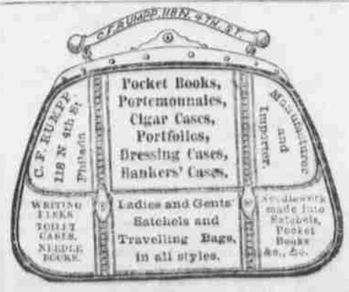
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

CLOSING OUT
OUR LARGE STOCK OF
CARRIAGES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
J. S. COLLINGS & SONS,
6 4 No. 615 ARCH Street.

PACKING BOXES
Of all kinds and for all use, supplied at short notice. My advantages for making are the best in the city, and prices lowest. Call for a list of prices before you buy, at corner of TWELFTH and NOBLE Streets.
Fruit dealers supplied.
5 28 1m ALBERT D. COOKE.



INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
150,000	" 6 " " '81	148 000 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	200 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3 250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,569 00
	Real Estate	36 00 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 90
	Cash in Drawer	578 48 56,535 37
		$1,253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
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William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
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John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$460 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 18
Premiums	1,102,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
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Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.	
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.	
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem.	2 3 t123

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 209 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 3 10m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

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HURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
H. Jos. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 4 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
THE UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Syracuse, New York, insures against
DEATH FROM EVERY CAUSE,
Whether ACCIDENT, CHOLERA, or DISEASE of any kind, with weekly compensation for DISABILITY from ACCIDENT.
COMBINED POLICIES FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS.
ACCIDENT POLICIES FROM ONE MONTH TO TEN YEARS.
NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION REQUIRED FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
This is the only Company authorized to issue COMBINED LIFE and ACCIDENT POLICIES.
In view of the probability of the visitation of CHOLERA this summer, this opportunity of insuring against it for a brief period at economical rates, should command the attention of every one; while the combination of ACCIDENT risk offered with it enables those residing in the City, or transacting business here and returning to the country daily, to guard against every form of
DISEASE OR CASUALTY.
Permits issued for travel to Europe, etc. Active Solicitors wanted.
WM. A. STEPHENS, General Agent,
6 11 1m No. 501 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
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Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866.

The Record of the Rev. John Chambers.

A few days since we published an article in regard to the attack which the Rev. John Chambers saw fit to make on the Rev. James Neill, in regard to a loyal sermon preached by the latter, who, Mr. Chambers alleged, was hired by him for ten dollars, and who deceived him by the tone adopted in his address. We then said:—

"Now in regard to the 'ten dollar hire,' one word. We are authorized to state that Mr. Chambers never gave Mr Neill *one cent for his services*. Mr. Neill is blessed with this world's goods to such an extent as to be entirely beyond the need of accepting from any one compensation for his labor. He is a rich man, and one who has lavished his wealth on a good cause. Throughout the entire war he has aided the families of soldiers, and acted like a patriotic citizen, while Mr. Chambers was bowing to treason and tamely consenting to the destruction of the nation.

Since the appearance of the article from which we quote we have been visited by Mr. Chambers, and also by Mr. Neill. The former gentleman reiterates his statement concerning the hire, and has seen fit to give the facts for publication to one of the journals of our city. We have now, on our part, but to repeat our former assertion; yet, at the same time, to do what appears to be an act of justice to Mr. Chambers. We said that "Mr. Neill never received one cent *for his services*," and to that statement we are prepared to stand. At the same time, it is due to Mr. Chambers to state that he gave Mr. Neill a certain sum of money, the amount of which is forgotten, which the recipient believed was *all* for Mr. McKee, to whom he handed it entire. It may have been the intention of Mr. Chambers that the money should be divided; but the impression given to Mr. Neill was such that he handed over to Mr. McKee. Hence Mr. Chambers never gave Mr. Neill one cent for his services. In respect to the offensive word "hire," we have only to say that it was totally misused by Mr. Chambers—whether wilfully or not, we do not pretend to say. Worcester defines the word as meaning, "To engage to temporary service for wages." Now, Mr. Chambers did not engage Mr. Neill. He knew nothing of the request made to that gentleman to preach in the Independent Church. The solicitation came from one of the trustees, when it was declined by Mr. Neill, as he was unwilling to preach in a pulpit from which no sound of good cheer to our national cause had ever issued. He was then requested to do so *by the Trustees of the church*. When he assented, then Mr. Chambers called on him to thank him, and to ask him to secure another minister to fill his pulpit next Sabbath. Mr. McKee was suggested, and Mr. Chambers gave the money to be handed to Mr. McKee. Such is the state of the case as we understand it.

We believe that Mr. Chambers is a good man morally, but a bad man politically. He has been guilty of such flagrant inconsistency that his course seems absolutely amusing. He stated in his recent sermon that his objection to the address of Mr. Neill was that he was unwilling to be the victim of a conspiracy, and would not have his pulpit made the forum of bloody men. In regard to the conspiracy, we have only to say that the sermon preached was written and preached in February, 1861; and that, in accordance with the usual policy of a minister, he repeated it in after years. In regard to the bloody part of the objection, we have only to say that Mr. Chambers preached as bloody a sermon himself not many years ago. On November 24, 1859, he said:—

"My opinion has been long fixed that the monarchies of Europe, and especially England, were jealous of us. It is possible that in this we may be mistaken; but the old adage that 'Actions speak more loudly than words,' comes in to corroborate our sentiment. When small in size and young in years, we escaped from under the oppressive dominion of that Government; and in despite of her armies, her navy, her wealth, we moved on with the strength of an infant giant, and hurled from our necks and shook from our hands, and burst from our feet, every chain and fetter of political bondage, and stood up as freemen—freemen before the Universe. The God of Justice crowned our efforts with success. Subsequently insult added to injury roused the heart of this young giant, and brought it into renewed conflict with our former oppressor. That attempt, too, to crush us failed. Why did the first fail? Because the heart of our nation was infused with the spirit of the Bible and patriotic unity. Why did the second fail? Because our love of liberty and trust in God had increased, and the multiplied States of this republic felt that they were bound together by hooks of eternal steel: as one man they met the enemy—they conquered, they triumphed. The invading foe, with fallen crest, was commanded to return to their own snores, and molest us no more."

* * * * * * * * *

"Sometimes men tell us—'If we should have war with England, our enemies would burn Boston, and burn New York, and burn Philadelphia, and burn Baltimore, and burn every city on the Atlantic shore.' I do not believe a word of it. We are not made of stuff to see thus burned."

Then he spoke like a patriot, and his words of fire caused many hearts to burn, and all admired the "War-horse" who was true to his country. His words are as much in favor of war and as truly patriotic as those uttered by Mr. Neill, and give absurdity to his statement that he never would let his pulpit favor war. It was not his objection to war in the abstract, but it was to our civil contest. He would favor repelling foreign invasions, but would let the nation perish by the knife of the internal assassin. Let him not put it down to principle; it was want of patriotism and a living sympathy with the South that have led to his objection. If Mr. Chambers was a true man, as he professed to be then, he would not hold the position in our community that he does. It is because he has deviated from the honored path that, in disappointment, indignation, and surprise, we have watched and commented on his course.

In that same sermon, in 1859, he made a gallant promise, a vow the most solemn which our Christianity can recognize. He said:—

"If there is any man who would wish to see this nation severed, who would tear into fragments that banner of Stripes and Stars, and pluck the feathers from the proud eagle of my country, let him fall crushed and mangled before a gazing, a laughing, a blaspheming world of crowns and despotic sceptres. I say to-day, before the Eternal I AM, Father, Son and Holy Ghost (and if I were on the banks of the Potomac, standing by that vault at Mount Vernon, I would say it over the dust of the immortal Washington), the man that would labor or would wish for the dissolution of the American Union, let him be *anathema maranatha!*"

These were noble words, but they were only "words, words, words." His actions have contradicted his professions, and we have never, during the four years of deadly struggle against treason, heard the *anathema maranatha* pronounced. It has rather been a benediction than a curse which has fell from Mr. Chambers' lips. We have sought merely to show the difference in his conduct in 1859 and since the war, and we are convinced that his opposition to the words of Mr. Neill was not due to an abstract abhorrence of war, but to a hatred for any sympathy which should be extended to our Union armies. The fact, however, that a large number of the members of his church requested the address for publication, bears witness that there are ten righteous men, at least, in Sodom.

Commencement of the European War.

The steamship *Jura* brings intelligence of the formal commencement of the great European war. We say "formal," for there has been an actual state of war ever since Prussia took possession of Holstein. The Federal Diet having, on the 14th of June, agreed to the Austrian proposition for the mobilization of the Federal army, Prussia, agreeably to previous notice, carried out her threat to consider it an act of hostility on the part of those States which supported it, and on the following day commenced the war by sending troops into Saxony and Hanover.

A report, which is not confirmed, however, prevailed at Paris that an engagement had taken place at Leipsic on the 16th.

Prussia has issued a declaration to the great powers justifying the invasion, on the ground that the decision of the Diet on the 14th broke up the Confederation, and that the law of self-preservation compelled Prussia to secure herself against the neighboring States, in open or concealed hostility; that she had previously offered a conditional alliance, which was rejected.

We thus have the immediate and ostensible occasion for the war, as Prussia gives it to the world. It will be seen that it at once involves all Germany, instead of merely including Prussia and Austria. Its grand and imposing proportions may be realized when we consider that, as it now stands, it involves a population of over seventy millions. If to this number we add Italy, we have the tremendous total of quite one hundred millions of human beings, all of whose resources and energies are now to be turned to the terrible work of destruction and death. There has been nothing to compare with it since the days of the elder Bonaparte.

Europe has been so often fought over that its strategic points are well settled. We shall accordingly find the battles of the present war occurring, in all probability, upon the old sites which have so often trembled beneath the tread of the armed legions of the great heroes of history.

Leipsic, where the first engagement is reported to have occurred, is the scene of that terrible three days' battle in October, 1813, where Napoleon, with 130,000 men, withstood the assaults of the allies with 250,000, until he was finally overpowered and driven out of the city, with the loss of nearly half his army.

The proximity of the Prussian and Austrian armies is such, and the anxiety on either side to secure the advantages of position and the prestige of success so urgent, that a great battle must be close at hand.

The German Confederation.

The doings of the German Confederation are just now of so great importance with reference to the impending war in Europe, that it may be worth while to refresh the minds of our readers with reference to the structure and functions of that unique association of States. The German Confederation is composed of thirty-eight sovereign and independent States. The chief of these in extent and population are a part of Prussia, containing a population of 12,445,000; a part of Austria, population, 12,208,000; the Kingdom of Bavaria, 4,559,000; the Kingdom of Hanover, 1,819,000; the Kingdom of Saxony, 1,987,000; the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, 1,733,000; and the Grand Duchy of Baden, 1,365,000. The total population of the Confederation, exclusive of Austria and Prussia, is about 20,000,000. The ordinary Federal army numbers 303,493 men, furnished in proportionate contingents by the several States. About 175,000 of these, however, are furnished by Prussia and Austria.

The declared object of the Confederation is the maintenance of the security of Germany and the independence and integrity of its respective States. Its affairs are managed by a Representative Assembly, called a Diet. In this body each State has one or more votes, according to rank, the whole number being sixty-nine. Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemburg have each four votes; Baden, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Holstein, and Lauenburg, Luxemburg, and Limburg, each three; Brunswick, Mechlen-Schwerin, Nassau, two; and each of the other twenty-four States one vote each. When it acts, however, as the "Minor Assembly," or "Committee," each of the larger States has one vote, while the eight smaller States are grouped together and vote fractionally.

It was in this Diet that, on the 11th instant Austria moved for the immediate mobilization of the entire Federal army; whereupon Prussia notified the minor States that upon the passage of such a measure she would regard the Confederation as at an end. Nevertheless, the measure passed. If Prussia acts according to her threat, we do not see how she can avoid giving Austria the support of all the other members of the Confederation. If such should prove to be the case, Austria's proper military force would be increased by over 200,000 men, while she would enjoy other advantages from the co-operation of the minor States that would tell largely in the struggle. But it is not improbable that some of the minor States may be speedily occupied by Prussia, and their resources turned into her own channels. In the event of a great war, such as this promises to be, it is impossible to foretell the complications that may arise. Should Prussia prove successful, she will probably absorb many of the smaller States, thus increasing her standing and influence as one of the first powers of Europe. The days of the German Confederation, in its present form, are evidently numbered.

Some of the Democratic organs are specially exercised because the Union party professes to make the Constitutional amendment the great issue in the coming fall elections. If the Democrats are opposed to such an issue, all they have to do is to support the amendment. That will prevent its being an issue.

The Arrest of the Dealers in Lottery Policies.—The High Constable and his *posse*, under the direction of the Mayor of the city, did a good work yesterday in arresting and binding over a number of that too large and powerful class in our community, who make their living by dealing in lottery policies. The names have been given to the public. The evidence adduced has been sufficient to have them all placed under bonds. What we now demand, is that the District Attorney prosecute them to the utmost of the law, secure their conviction, let them be sentenced, and that the full punishment be meted out to these transegressors. We too frequently hear of arrests, we see them chronicled in our daily papers, but never hear of the offenders being brought into Court. What becomes of them we are not prepared to say, but the fact is patent that for many years we have had no convictions of parties engaged in this illicit traffic. When we remember the evil which they bring about, the domestic desolation, the poverty, the crime, the haggard faces and wild eyes, the ruined prospects, and the final destruction, morally, physically, and mentally, of the victims, we do not wonder at the impatience felt by the people that those who cause all this agony should go unpunished. We hope that we will soon have such an example set to all the tribe as will terrify them, and compel them, through fear, to abstain from their work of destruction. It would require but a few cases of conviction to alarm the whole brotherhood and purge our city, to a great degree, from the contamination of such moral monsters.

Cornered Again.—The *Age* says that Massachusetts abolished slavery because "she found that it did not pay." The assertion, if true, which it is not, would only show that Massachusetts had the sense, a hundred years ago, to discover and act upon a plain economic truth, which the "Rip Van Winkle" of the *Age* can't even yet comprehend. Had the whole nation acted up on the Massachusetts idea that slavery *don't pay*, we should have saved the thousands of millions of dollars we have just spent in putting down the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and have been immeasurably richer in all other respects.

It is worthy of remark that Connecticut, the State which before all others the Conservatives have hoped to carry, is the very first to ratify the Constitutional amendment. Her lower House, yesterday, concurred with the Senate, whereupon the Union men very appropriately fired one hundred guns.

The House of Representatives yesterday refused to concur in the Senate's amendment to the Tax law allowing gas companies and railroad companies to charge their taxes over to the people. Good! we hope they will stick to it.

German Musical Convention.

Two Concerts Yesterday—A Matinee in the Afternoon and a Grand Singing Match in the Evening, Etc.

Providence, R. I., June 27.—We have had music enough to-day to satisfy a melo-maniac, and heat enough to inspire us with serious doubts as to the actual latitude and longitude of this city. Beethoven and Wagner have done the honors of matinee; Meyerbeer, Liszt, and a host of lesser luminaries have made the night vocal, and the dog star has raged with what the oldest inhabitant declares to be unprecedented persistence. The extreme warmth of the weather has exerted no beneficial influence over the treasurer's receipts, for the concert room, which is by no means a mammoth one, was to-day barely filled to two-thirds of its capacity.

Had not the gathering of *dilettanti* by their good taste and enthusiasm atoned for scarcity of numbers, the participants in this musical convention would have had cause to object to the specimen of a tropical climate with which they were being favored. As it is, however, the pecuniary results of the festival are declared to be satisfactory enough, and as the applause has been quite liberally bestowed on each and all of the societies represented in the convention, no one complains.

This evening the third concert brought to a close the musical portion of the festival, although to-morrow, at a grand farewell picnic which will take place some ten or twelve miles beyond the city, six hundred sturdy singers, clustering around their leader on a hill top, will carol forth Mendelssohn's "Hunter's Farewell" and Morschwer's Union song, to the gratification of the sixty thousand inhabitants of Providence who, present or absent, will do their best to catch the strains which the townsmen hope will be wafted citywards upon the breeze. As the realization of this last-mentioned hope is at best doubtful, it is believed that the gathering at Rocky Point will be immense.

Meantime those good music-loving people who regard the holding of the convention in their city as an event—inasmuch as the entertainments furnished by peripatetic pipers and wandering minstrels can hardly be said to attain the highest standard of art—ventured forth this afternoon and inaugurated the day by calling at the matinee. The following programme was offered:—

PART I.

1. Ouverture, "Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
2. "Am Meeresstrande"—Solo Quartette.....Ta. Kisteid
   Sung by the Quartette Club, Hartford, Conn.
3. Baritone Solo—Sung by Mr. Steins, member of the Leiderkranz, New York.
4. "Andante," from the fifth Symphony.....Beethoven
5. Farewell".....Otto
   Sung by the Orpheus Club, Providence.
6. Andante con moto and Finale, from the symphony in C.....Schubert

PART II.

1. Concert Ouverture in A.....Jul. Rietz
2. "To the Evening Star," Baritone Solo, from Tannhauser.....Wagner
   Sung by Mr. C. Schraubstaelter, member of the Orpheus, Boston
3. "Wandering"—Quartette solo.....Kreutzer
   Sung by members of the Leiderkranz, New York.
4. "Andante," from the Jupiter Symphony.....Mozart
5. The Water Lily.....Fr. Abt
   Sung by the Orpheus, Boston.
6. Les Preludes.....Liszt

Having dismissed the assemblage till evening, the concert was not thrown open until 8 o'clock, when, for the grand singing match and final soiree, was presented, the subjoined programme:—

PART I.

1. Ouverture—Tanhauser.....R. Wagner
2. Love and Mercy.....Fr. Otto
   By the Sangerbund, Philadelphia.
3. Wandering by Night.....Fr. Abt
   By the Frohsinn Worcester, Mass.
4. Fruehlingsnaben.....C. Kreutzer
   By the Mozart Velein, New York.
5. Soldier's Love.....L. Schroeder
   By the Euterpe, New York.
6. Zwiegesang.....Dudley Buck, of Hartford
   By the Quartette Club, Hartford, Conn.
7. Good Night.....Fr. Abt
   By the Eintracht, Newark N. J.

PART II

1. Ouverture—Oberon.....Weber
2. Wandering at Night.....Kreutzer
   By the Arion, New York
3. Waldabenschien.....
   By the Liederkranz, New York.
4. Wanderers.....Nochtleidlenz
   By the Social Maennerchor, New York
5. Dem Vateland.....Meyerbeer
   By the Teutonia, New York.
6. Reiterlied.....Fr. Liszt
   By the Orpheus, Boston
7. Ruhe.....Fr. Abt
   By the Yongen Maennerchor, New York.
8. An die Freude.....Greger
   By the Beethoven Maennerchor, New York.
9. Hymnus—"God is the Lord".....Berner
   By the Colonia Maennerchor, New York.

The overtures were executed in magnificent style, and the Philadelphia Sangerbund, who first appeared, though lacking the tenor element, sang very acceptably. Next the Frohsinn Society, who ruthlessly butchered a charming little song descriptive of moonlight saunters and maidens' dreams. None of the provincial organizations, in fact, distinguished themselves, and the New York singers bore off the palm, if the enthusiasm of the audience may be any proof of their success. The Arion's performance was worthy of all praise, and the Liederkranz, in spite of an express request addressed to the assemblage for the purpose of discontinuing encores, was recalled with perfect willingness, and forced into making a proper acknowledgment of the compliment paid them.

Without entering into further details, it may be said, in summing up, that all the associations acquitted themselves creditably of their respective tasks, and by their proficiency showed that the art is gaining from day to day more worshippers on American soil. Meyerbeer's *Der Vaskellons* brought the concert to a close, the audience retiring uttering congratulations only for the participants in the festivities, which it is hoped will not henceforward be of such rare occurrence.

While the concert was in progress, a heavy shower commenced falling, and at the present writing has assumed the proportions of a rain storm. Prayers for a blue sky are in order; for if the weather be fine to-morrow will take place the grand picnic at Rocky Point, whereat the prizes offered by the Providence Liederkranz will be awarded to such of the contestants as the judges may deem worthy of bearing the laurel wreath in triumph to their homes.
—*New York Herald*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
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LOWEST PRICES,
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BEST ASSORTMENT.
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UNEXCEPTIONABLE FITS,
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Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Seventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

Mail Books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No 320 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p2m JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 26, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved March 1 and 17, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness falling due after August 31, 1866 with accrued interest thereon, if presented for redemption on or before July 15, 1866, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 15th of July.

HUGH McCULLOCH
6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, S. E. corner BROAD and JEFFERSON Streets, will be laid on Thursday, the 28th inst. The services commencing in the Chapel, at 5 o'clock P. M. 6 27 3:*

WINE OF TAR SYRUP, FOR COUGHS, Colds, and Affections of the Lungs.—This mixture is entirely vegetable, and affords speedy Relief in all Pulmonary Diseases, such as Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared only by

HARRIS & OLIVER, Druggists.
Southeast Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 5 29 1m rp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OFFER TO-DAY,

ONE THOUSAND

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

AT FIVE DOLLARS APIECE,

THE SAME THAT WE HAVE BEEN SELLING AT SIX DOLLARS.

N. B.—These Shawls are the best imitation of the real Shetland Shawls ever produced. [6 26 tuths3t4p

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—T. SIMPSON'S SONS, No. 922 and 924 PINE Street, are now offering great bargains in White Goods.

Jaconet Muslins, 12c per yard up.

White Cambric Muslin, 50 per cent. lower than formerly.

Nainsook Muslin, all prices, but greatly reduced in price.

Plaid and striped Cambrics Jaconets, Swiss and Nainsook Muslins, all sizes; plaids and stripes far below market prices.

A full assortment of Linens, Muslins, Table Linens, Cash, Towelling, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Fruit Doylies, Piques, Marseilles, Shirred Muslins, etc., at very low figures.

A full line of Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, and Notions, cheap. Gents' ladies' and children's Undervests, from 50c up. These are auction goods, and are very cheap.

Also a large stock of Black Silks, which we are offering at marvellously low prices—just received from auction.

Large assortment of Quilts and Spreads at

6 28thsu2t T. SIMPSON'S SONS', Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS AND THE PUBLIC.

The sale of the large collection of

Photographic Specimens and Portraits,

AT McCLEES' GALLERY,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,

WILL TAKE PLACE

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Large elegantly finished Portraits of Secretary Seward, Cameron, McClellan, Thomas Sully, John Sagle, Hon. James Buchanan, George M. Dallas, Senator Douglas, Millard Fillmore, Bishop Wood, Edwin Booth, etc.

Also, a number of Engravings, Fancy Frames, Photographic Albums, etc. It

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts.

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MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
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MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
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WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marndorf, Reading P. O

ANDALUSIA,
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LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Werdersville P. O., Berks co

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Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co

APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

SUMMER TRAVEL,

Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,	**MAUCH CHUNK,**
EASTON,	**ALLENTOWN,**
BETHLEHEM,	**HAZLETON,**

AND ALL POINTS IN THE

Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.

Commodious Cars,
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Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.

THROUGH TRAINS.

Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.

For particulars, see time table in another column.

6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THREE TRAINS IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 05 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation. Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G BRYANT, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—

9 00 A. M., Morning Mail.
2 00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M., Morning Mail.
5 00 P. M., Cape May Express.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY.

The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
6 14 thstu2m PROPRIETOR.

NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.

The undersigned having leased the above favorite establishment, and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, it will be open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY June 16, 1866.

The table will be supplied with the best the season affords including Oysters, Fish, Clams, etc. etc., and none but the purest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., selected for the Bar.

Committees of Excursions will find it the only place in the city where they can be accommodated, having the largest ball-room, and music free of charge.

J. WILLETT,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

THE TAMMANY HOUSE,

NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE,

NEAR THE DEPOT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public that the above house is now open where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with a call.

In connection with the Hotel, he has opened a FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 14 1m PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
PROPRIETOR.

Transient and Permanent Boarders taken on Liberal Terms. 6 23stu6t2wrp

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. The views is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight, all through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE—ATLANTIC CITY.—The undersigned having disposed of his entire interest in the above house to Mr. WILLIAM T. CALEB, would respectfully solicit for him a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to the House.

6 26 3t H. S. BENSON.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

In Every Respect,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

ADDRESS,

WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 26 1m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1.

There has been added to this popular House, since last season, the entire Ocean House property, giving an ocean front of over 120 feet, and over 300 rooms fronting and in full view of the sea.

A perfect system of sewerage and drainage has been completed, a feature possessed by few hotels outside of large cities.

The appointments of the House throughout have received a most careful supervision, suggested by the experience of past seasons. For apartments, address

J. F. CAKE,
Congress Hall.
Hassler's Brass and String Band. 5 24 17 14

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGdon, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.

WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.

References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Watson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

The undersigned, having purchased the above well-known Hotel, and having refitted and refurnished it in the best manner, will be prepared to accommodate guests on or about the 15th of JUNE, and will, by strict personal attention, make the "MERCHANTS" THE HOTEL OF CAPE ISLAND.

We have engaged polite and attentive Waiters, and everything connected with the Hotel will be conducted in the best manner. Any information with regard to engaging Rooms, etc., may be obtained by applying to either of the Proprietors.

WILLIAM McNUTT, Grocer, Southwest Corner of SEVENTEENTH and SANSOM Streets; or to

WILLIAM MASON,
6 22 tf At the Hotel, CAPE ISLAND

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

JONAH WOOTTON & SON, PROPRIETORS,

Is now open for the season.

The best location on the Island, being the nearest house to the surf. A continuation of past patronage is respectfully solicited. 6 16 1mrp*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address

SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD for a few persons can be had on a Farm near Fairville Station, Baltimore Central Railroad. Good water and shade and large rooms. Address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county. References required.
June 25, 1866. 6 26 6t*

BOARDING.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the summer, at No 1939 CHESNUT street. [5 27 6t

BOARDING WANTED.

BOARDING WANTED BY TWO GENTLEmen; private family preferred. Address COMFORT Box 2422, Post Office. 6 28 3t

FOR CAPE MAY.

Tickets can be procured, and Baggage checked from dwellings direct to the Island, by application to

Graham's Baggage Express Office,

No. 102 South TWELFTH Street,
6 26 6t One door below Chesnut.

A CARD.

Special Notice to Our Old Friends and the Public Generally.

The JONES' One Price Clothing House, established sixteen years ago, is still in successful operation at the old location, No 604 MARKET Street one door above Sixth, and has not changed its place or manner of doing business, which is exactly the same good old plan in operation for many years, namely, "One Price and no deviation." The clothing we make is of the most substantial character, both as to materials and workmanship, so that our customers never can complain or either.

Our stock is large, and plain or fashionable people can be well suited. Our customers should be careful to get in the right place, as there is no other establishment in the city in our line of business strictly "one-price."

JONES'

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING,

No. 604 MARKET STREET,

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH. [5 31 1m4p

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN HAS REMOVED HIS Offices to No. 1106 WALNUT Street. 6 23 6t*

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION—PLANING MILL DESTROYED—LOSS ABOUT $15,000.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last night a destructive fire occurred in the planing mill situated at Vienna street and Girard avenue, which was occupied by a number of firms, and owned by Mr. Coughlin. The flames committed great ravages, involving a destruction of about $15,000 worth of property, on which there was only a partial insurance. The main building of the mills was a large three-story structure, attached to which was a one-story frame building, called the back-building, in which the fire originated, and spread from thence to the main building, which was entirely destroyed.

The back building, occupied by Mr. Boggs as a chairmaking establishment was not much damaged. The basement of the main building was occupied by Mr. Hammond as a brush and block manufactory. Mr. Hammond's loss will reach about $900, on which there is no insurance. The basement was completely flooded with water before the fire had fairly commenced its work there.

The first floor of the same building was occupied by the firm of Hibbs & Sexton, who are engaged in the manufacture of washing machines. The loss of this firm will probably be about $2500, on which there is an insurance of $1500. Hibbs & Sexton were completely burnt out.

A portion of the first floor was used by Messrs. Fowler & Britton as a box manufactory. Their goods were mostly consumed, and their loss will reach $2500, on which there is only a partial insurance. The second and third stories of the main building were in possession of Mr. Whittaker, who is engaged in the manufacture of shoddy yarn. Mr. Whittaker's loss will be about $2500, on which there is a partial insurance only.

Mr. Boggs' loss, who did business in the frame building mentioned, will not be over $300, on which there is no insurance.

John F. Forrest & Co., engaged in making cotton furnishing goods, occupied the upper building, and will suffer a loss of $2200, on which there is believed to be nearly a full insurance.

The building nearly destroyed was worth about $3000 and Mr. Coughlin, the owner is only partly insured. The machinery erected in the main building is nearly all destroyed. The firemen worked with great assiduity, but, owing to the combustible nature of the materials in the mills the fire obtained great headway before the water got the upper hand of the flames.

OILY GAMMON ON THE RAMPAGE—A "STRIKE" REPORTED IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.—As the fact that oil has been struck on the banks of the Wissahickon has slowly dawned upon the minds of our citizens, it has affected some of them in a manner that is altogether unaccountable. We have been unable as yet to discover, it is true, any cases of the genuine *mania a oleo*; but now and then we have encountered one in which the symptoms were of a very alarming, though not altogether of a serious character.

Such a case fell under our observation this morning. A gentleman rushed into our office in a very bewildered condition. His face was flushed with excitement; great beads of perspiration stood upon his brow; his breath came at short and hurried catches; his speech was wild and incoherent. By-and-by we gathered the burden of his mission. It was to the effect that, in the very heart of the city, in the cellar of an humble mechanic, while laborers were engaged in making some alterations recently ordered by the Health authorities, oil—OIL—had been struck! The cellar had been completely overflowed by the outrageous compound, the laborers had been driven from their work, the proprietor had gone half wild over his great good fortune, the neighborhood had been entirely upset by the announcement. Such was the marvellous story to which we were forced to listen.

Not wishing to impugn the sanity of our bewildered informant, a reporter was forthwith despatched to this new head centre of oildom, duly provided with a huge bundle of loose paper, half a gross of Faber's No. 2, and seven patent German silver pencil sharpeners. The place in question was found without difficulty, and a reconnoissance made in full force. But, alas for the result! The proprietor was found seated calmly at his accustomed labor; two lazy shop girls were lounging in front of the door, while within the cellar half-a-dozen loose planks were floating about in a mixture that was composed of mud, water, and soap fat in about equal proportions; the neighborhood was as quiet as a mouse-trap. Such are the vicissitudes of a reckless speculation in oil.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "CHATTANOOGA"—SUCCESS OF PHILADELPHIA MECHANISM.—In the construction of the United States steam propeller *Chattanooga* the mechanics of this city have obtained a signal triumph over all competitors.

The vessels of this class consist of the *Idaho*, *Chattanooga*, *Madawaska*, *Ammonoosuc*, *Pompanoosuc*, *Winnipesaukee* and *Neshamony*. The engines of the first three are built after designs by the contractors, those of the remaining four being after the designs of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The *Idaho* has proved a total failure; the *Chattanooga* the first success. Her trial trip has demonstrated not only this fact, but likewise that she is the fastest steam propeller afloat.

The *Madawasca* is now ready for trial, but none of the others are so far advanced. It is extremely doubtful if any of them, when put to the test, will give as good a record as the *Chattanooga*.

This vessel reached Wilmington yesterday afternoon at 3:30, on the return from her trial trip, which was considered on all sides as extremely satisfactory.

Her engines were not stopped from her departure to the time of her return, a period of eighty-one hours. She was seventy-two hours at sea.

The consumption of coal for forty-eight hours averaged 9.00 pounds per hour, and during twenty-four hours 12,000 pounds. The average number of revolutions per minute during the entire time was 48.6, the highest number attained being 52 per minute.

The highest rate of speed attained, under steam alone, was 13½ geographical, or 15½ statute, miles per hour.

The whole distance made by observation of lighthouses was 780 sea miles, along the coast of New Jersey and Long Island.

The lights at Absecum, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, and Fire Island were sighted during the trip. The great heat of the weather is said to have proved very trying to the engineers and firemen.

The hull of the *Chattanooga* was designed and built by William Cramp & Sons, and the engines by Merrick & Sons. The great success which has attended the fruits of their labor is something of which Philadelphia and her mechanics may well be proud.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. F. Larrison, a stage-driver on one of the roads leading out of Camden, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon. He was standing upon one of the Market street ferry boats, and after the boat had started he attempted to jump from it to the slip. Missing his footing by a few inches he plunged into the water, but was rescued in time to prevent a fatal catastrophe. This practice of jumping from ferry boats while they are not fastened to the slip has become a very common one, notwithstanding the danger attending it, and the frequent mishaps that result. It is only by an involuntary bath now and then that the persons addicted to it are enabled to learn a little wisdom in such matters.

HO! FOR CAPE MAY.—The Cape May Railroad Company having improved their road and cars, have opened for the convenience of the public, at No. 818 Chesnut street under the Continental Hotel, an office for the sale of tickets to Cape Island. Arrangements have been made with Graham's Baggage Express to check Cape May baggage direct from residences. This, with the increased facilities afforded by the change in time made by the Railroad Company, to take effect on Monday next (July 2) cannot fail to be appreciated by the visitors to that delightful spot. The 3 P. M. train, on Saturday afternoon, will be run through as an express train.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Last evening a man named John McMenamin, who resides at No. 1214 Silver street, committed an aggravated assault on a lad named Frank Curlin, aged fifteen years, and who resides in the same house. McMenamin seized the boy in a violent manner and threw him into the street, injuring him so severely about the head that his recovery is problematical. McMenamin was committed to prison by Alderman Jones in default of $800 bail.

STREET CLEANING CONTRACT CANCELLED.—The contract referred to on our third page, entered into between Messrs. Hill & Smith and Mayor McMichael for cleansing the streets of what is termed the Northern District, has been cancelled by the Mayor. City Councils will be officially informed of the fact at the meeting this afternoon.

A BOY DROWNED.—A lad, seventeen years of age, named John Smith, and who belongs at Harrisburg, was bathing near the Round House, West Philadelphia, Tuesday afternoon, and was unfortunately drowned. The deceased was employed on the trains running between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

HOW A SLIGHT FIRE HAPPENED.—The house of Mr. George Foy, situated at Marlborough and Girard avenues, was slightly damaged by fire at a late hour last night. The fire was caused through the carelessness of a servant who left a candle burning all night.

THE "SÆNGERBUND" OF PHILADELPHIA CARRY OFF THE FIRST PRIZE AT THE RHODE ISLAND FESTIVAL.—During the present week a grand Singing Festival has been in progress at Providence, Rhode Island, in which German vocal societies took part, from all parts of the country.

Yesterday afternoon the grand trial for prizes took place, and the following Telegram in relation to the result has just been received in this city:—

"The Sænerbund, of Philadelphia, and Leiderkranz, of New York, are pronounced superior among the societies who took part in the concert last evening. The Sængerbund, of Philadelphia, was called first to receive the gift of the Sængerfest. This makes the second first-class prize taken by the Sængerbund in ten months.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The examination of the candidates for admission to this Institution commenced this morning at 9 o'clock. It will continue daily until Friday of next week.

SMOKE-HOUSE BURNED.—About 5 o'clock this morning the smoke-house of Mr. Shoemaker, situated at Elia and Carroll streets, was nearly destroyed by fire. The loss will be about $200.

CHOLERA.—In all time of pestilence, want of proper precaution destroys more lives than the disease itself. Should the Cholera visit us, the lives of nine out of ten of those who will be attacked may be saved by the timely use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE*. No family should be without it, to be promptly administered when premonitory symptoms first make their appearance. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

CHEVY CHASE IMPROVED—

"To hunt the deer with hound and horse
Earl Percy took his way,"
But fellows always looked forlorn,
In that old time away.
"And long before high noon they had
A hundred fat bucks slain,"
Not human "bucks," genteelly clad,
But such as graze the plain;
"Earl Douglas, on a milk white steed,
Rode like a baron bold,"
But no such garb had he, indeed,
As at our lower is sold.

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen Sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths' and Boys' wear, in large supply, at the lowest prices possible.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

HYGIENIC WINE—

A WINE, grown on the sunny slopes of Spain—the genuine juice of the grape in all its purity, as bestowed upon us by the beneficent GIVER, and such as is, alone, consistent with Christian teachings—not intoxicating in the least—will supply a want greatly felt in this country.

SUCH IS HYGIENIC WINE,
the Great Imported Tonic, Aromatic.

It is conscientiously recommended to LADIES, as it will soothe the nerves, renew the blood, and gently stimulate and invigorate the system.

All of sedate habits—ministers, lawyers, and professional men, possessing constitutions more delicate than others of less confining labors—those who expend a great deal of vitality in brain-work, will at once acknowledge the superiority of this restorative. REMEMBER, it leaves behind none of the baneful influences of alcoholic preparations.

IT CREATES A HEALTHY APPETITE.

We warrant that, upon trial, HYGIENIC WINE will be found to be the finest, most *delicious*, and HEALTHFUL Tonic known. Try it to be convinced. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Agents for Pennsylvania.

N. B.—HYGIENIC WINE is an IMPORTED Tonic; it has the approval of the "IMPERIAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF PARIS," and was tested by the Committee on Chemistry of the American Medical Association which assembled in Baltimore, May 1, 1866 and indorsed by fifty-six prominent members *with their signatures.*

CONFECTIONERY AND FIREWORKS.—In view of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, Mr. George W. Jenkins, renowned confectioner at No. 1027 Spring Garden street, has just opened a large and varied assortment of Fireworks, comprising Rockets, Roman Candles, Bengola Lights, Star Wheels, Mines, Demon Torches, Pin-Wheels, Chasers, Squibs, etc. etc., which are of the best quality, and will be sold at much lower rates than they have been for several years. His stock of Foreign Fruits, Candied Fruits, Jellies, Preserves, etc., is very fine, as is also his inimitable Confectionery, which he manufactures of pure sugar, without the admixture of any hurtful compounds. For any of the above articles this is the place to visit.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE UNION is the desire of every American. Reconstruction of the system when "run down" is the prime necessity of every one. How the Constitution of the United States may be restored is a debatable question, even with wise and good men—but there is no question that the enfeebled human constitution may be restored by the use of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by all druggists.*

THE COUNTERFEITERS of foreign perfumery pay but a poor compliment to the sagacity and taste of American ladies, if they expect them to buy their simulated "extracts," when Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus"—the finest article of the kind in any country—is obtainable everywhere.—*Appleton Crescent.*

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer.

Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only.

FLAGS FOR THE FOURTH.—The indications are that the coming "Fourth" will witness the greatest display of flags, streamers, and promiscuous bunting decorations ever made in Philadelphia. The "Great Depot" for supplying these articles, as will be seen by their card elsewhere, is at Messrs. Wilson & Hutchinson's, No. 418 Arch street (formerly Evans, Hassall & Co.) We may add, in this connection, that the new firm of W. & H., while it brings with it the honorable prestige of the old firm is evidently determined to sustain as high a reputation for energy and business enterprise. The present business of this house in flags is immense.

A SAFE AND SURE REMEDY for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections, may be had in Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the Medical Faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon; while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all, at this season of the year, to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.—There have been few articles discovered which have contributed so much to the relief of the suffering as the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. For the speedy and effectual cure of sprains, sores, scratches or galls of horses, burns, bruises, rheumatism there is nothing comparable to it in the entire range of *materia medica*. The genuine article has the private United States stamp of Demas, Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

CRYSTAL MINT-DROPS.—At this season of the year, and particularly for tourists, these confections should not be overlooked. They are calculated to prevent derangements of the system caused by heat and sudden changes of the weather.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

NOTHING like our Linen Suits for this weather. Suits complete for less than twenty dollars. Call and see them; 'twill make you cool to look at them. Charles Stokes & Co., first-class one-price clothiers, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock-stitch Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking *Ayer's Sarsaparilla* to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

PURE GINGER CONFECTIONS.—Admirably adapted to the summer season.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No 1210 Market street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of all styles executed in superior manner at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street. Don't miss the opportunity to get superior pictures at moderate cost.

SWEET OPOPONAX, new perfume from Mexico.—Sweet Opoponax, ladies' delight. Sweet Opoponax, the fashionable perfume. Try it once, will use no other. E. T. SMITH & Co, N. Y.

G. BYRON MORSE, No. 904 Arch street, is noted for the quality and flavor of ice creams and ices.

"Lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No 40 S. Third St.

1881 COUPONS, DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No 34 S. Third street.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HADDON—KENNEDY.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 1302 S. Thirteenth street, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Mr. THOMAS D. HADDON to Miss MARY C., eldest daughter of Joseph Kennedy, Esq.

MATLACK—HUFTY.—On June 28, 1866, at Broad Street Baptist Church, by Rev. P. S. Henson, DAVIS MATLACK, of Chicago, to EMMA D., daughter of George W. Hufty, of this city. (Chicago and St. Louis papers please copy.)

RISTINE—HEDNEY.—June 3, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. LOUIS RISTINE to Miss ELIZA D. HEDNEY, both of this city.

DIED.

BUTCHER.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. LUCY Butcher, wife of Samuel Butcher, aged 83 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1127 Passyunk road, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mutual Ground.

CLARKE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 26th instant, Mr. HARRY CLARKE, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Lodge No. 51 A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 633 N. Eleventh street, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HUEY.—On Tuesday, the 17th instant, at New Orleans, La., JOHN C. HUEY, Jr., aged 32 years, a native of Philadelphia, Pa.

The funeral took place on Friday last.

McCOOL.—On the 26th instant, EDWARD McCOOL, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also St. Paul's Sodality, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Constantine McCool, No. 928 Catharine street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

McGLINN.—On the 26th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE McGLINN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ellen McCrudden, No. 546 N. Twenty-fourth street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On the 26th instant, at his late residence, No. 420 Stevens street, Camden, JOHN F. THOMPSON, aged 27 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends, Wildie Lodge, No. 91, I. O. of O. F.; Lemuel Lenoyce Tribe, No. 2, I. O. of R. M.; and Fame Encampment, No. 26, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Mr. John Thompson, No. 24 Catharine street, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. To proceed to Ebenezer Church for service and interment.

WIRE DISH-COVERS, OF THE ROUND, oval, and oblong patterns, for protecting food from flies or insects, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR SHELLING PEAS OR BEANS AS FAST as four or seven persons can do so by hand use the patent Pea and Bean Sheller. Prices 83 to 86, and wholesale at the manufacturers' prices by their agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR COOLING SODA WATER OR OTHER drinks *quickly*, the Patent Ice Plane will be found most efficient, as it shaves a tumbler full of snowy particles in a few moments. Soda fountains and bars should all be furnished with one. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE,
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

HATS AND CAPS.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NO. 613 CHESNUT Street.—Every hat has the lowest price marked on it in plain figures. Call and examine the immense stock and get a bargain.

STRAW HATS AND SUMMER HATS.—Five thousand of the newest style Hats, at prices 25 per cent less than elsewhere, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office.

STRAW HATS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE prices. Biggest assortment in this town, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures.

STRAW AND SUMMER HATS.—Biggest stock, biggest variety, and lowest prices in this city, at McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, No. 613 CHESNUT Street, third door above New Bulletin Office. You can save from 50 cents to $1 on a single article.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A HAT FIFTY cents cheaper than you can anywhere else in the city, call at
PRESTON'S,
6 1 1m No. 218 South THIRD Street, Philada.

RECONSTRUCTION

FOR THE SPRING OF 1866.

C. SOMERS & SON,
No. 625 CHESNUT Street,
(Under Jayne's Hall),

Have been enabled to so reduce the prices of Clothing, that those of small as well as those of large means may furnish themselves with a

NEW SPRING SUIT.

SPRING OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
REGLAN'ER AND FROCK COATS,
SPRING SACK COATS.
CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At figures Astoundingly Low as compared with war prices. An elegant stock of Uncut Goods for measure work. 5 31 1m4p

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SARAH ASH, deceased.

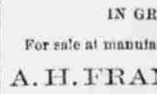
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of STEPHEN SMITH and LEWIS R. SMITH, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on THURSDAY, July 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 28 thstu5* THOMAS J. WORRELL, Auditor.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY—1866.

THE GREAT



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IS AT

No. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WILSON & HUTCHINSON,
6 4 1mrp (Successors to Evans, Hassall & Co.)

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY TO GET

FLAGS! FLAGS!

FLAGS AND LANTERNS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AT

SCHEIBLE'S,

No. 49 South THIRD St.,
(SECOND STORY) 6 27 6trp

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

IMMENSE DISPLAY OF

PLAIN AND COLORED WORKS,

FOR TRADE SALES AND EXHIBITIONS.

PIECES FROM $4·00 TO $100·00 EACH.

ROCKETS,
BENGOLAS,
CRACKERS, ETC.

ATTENTION OF COUNTRY AND CITY TRADE.

No. 138 South DELAWARE Avenue.

6 12 16t STILSON & BOYER.

FIREWORKS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

For sale at manufacturers' prices, by

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

No. 513 MARKET Street,

AND

No. 510 COMMERCE STREET.

Goods ordered direct from factory.
No orders accepted after July 1. 161 dlm

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21§

CARD.—We are prepared from now until July 1, to make special sales of any description of merchandise, and will use our best endeavors to give satisfaction. For terms, etc., apply at the Office. 6 2 2§t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, CARPETS, SEWING MACHINE, ETC.
On Friday Morning Next.

28th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, a superior assortment of well-kept household furniture, comprising one seven-octave rosewood piano, Alden's best make of rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, walnut chamber suits, cottage suits, mirrors, oil paintings, engravings, tapestry and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, utensils, etc., the whole being one of a gentlemen going West, and removed to store for convenience of sale. Every lot to be disposed of without reserve. 6 26 3t

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold the Private Library of the same gentleman, comprising complete works of Cooper, Bulwer, and other interesting works. It

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5 18§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE,

AND BROWN STOUT.

A fresh importation of WILLIAM YOUNGER'S STRONG ALE, and BROWN STOUT PORTER.

Also, ALSOP'S ENGLISH ALE, in fine order, for sale by the cask or dozen.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 §4p S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
3 26 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and impaired functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged *by all parties interested*, as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
In the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 6 26 3t

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

INDICTMENT OF FENIANS IN CANADA.

FIRE IN BUFFALO.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Senate.

Mr. Brown (Mo.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for such reorganization of the civil service, especially to the Post Office, Treasury, and Interior, as will secure appointments after examination, and regulate dismissals and promotions as they are regulated in the army and navy, to the end that the patronage of these Departments may not be used as a reservoir of political power, etc.

The bill to regulate the occupation of mining lands was passed.

The bill to provide universal suffrage in the District of Columbia was postponed on account of the absence of Mr. Morrill (Me., Chairman of the District Committee.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) called up the Niagara Ship Canal, which is now under discussion.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Julian (Ind.) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported several bills as follows:—

For the discontinuance of land offices, and authorizing modifications in the limits of the land districts. Read three times and passed.

The Senate bill to create an additional land district in the State of Oregon. Read three times and passed.

The Senate bill concerning certain lands granted to the State of Nevada. Passed, with amendments.

The Senate bill making a grant of lands in alternate sections to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad from Pilot Knob, Missouri, to Helena, Arkansas, passed, with amendments.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.), from the same Committee, reported back the Senate bill granting lands to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a Harbor and Ship Canal at Portage Lake and Keewenaw Point on Lake Superior. Passed.

Also the Senate bill granting lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with Lac La Belle in that State. Passed.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. Stevens (Pa.) sent up and had read as an amendment, it in order, a telegraphic despatch from New Haven announcing the approval of the Constitutional amendment by the Legislature of Connecticut by a vote of 125 yeas to 88 nays. (Applause and laughter.)

The Speaker announced that that could hardly be considered as an amendment to the bill. (Laughter.)

Indictment of Fenians.

BUFFALO, June 28.—The *Courier* has received a despatch from Canandaigua, dated last evening, saying that indictments have been found against most of the Fenians who went there from Buffalo for trial.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, June 28.—There was a fire last night in the malt house of Beardsley & Belding. In the building there were about two thousand bushels of oats and fifteen thousand bushels of malt. The grain was valued at $20,000, the greater portion of which was insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Stocks are strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 94½; New York Central, 98½; Reading, 109½; Missouri 6s, 78; Erie Railroad, 69½; Carolinas, 84½; Tennessee 6s, 99; Treasury 7 3-10s, 103½; Five-twenties, 103½; Coupon 6s, 110½; Gold, 152½.

FIELD SPORTS.

Base Ball—A Splendid Game at Brooklyn—The Athletics Again Successful.

The second match of the series played by the Athletics during their visit to this city, took place yesterday on the Capitoline grounds at Bedford and it proved to be a finely contested game.

The game opened at 4 P. M., the Athletics going to the bat a score of 3 marking their first efforts. The Stars scoring 2 for their share in the second innings, the Athletics added 7 to their score by a splendid display of effective batting, the balls being such as no fielding could prevent yielding runs. Another 2 for the Stars left the totals 10 to 4, and in the third innings the Stars, by causing their opponents to draw a blank and again adding 2 to their score, narrowed the distance to 10 to 6.

In the two following innings, the Athletics added 7 to their score and the Stars 6; the totals at the close of the fifth inning being 17 to 12 the game thus far having been played in 1¾ hours. Another blank for the Athletics, and a score of 2 for the Stars in the sixth innings, left the totals 14 to 17, and the game in a very interesting position, the really fine fielding of the Stars having kept the Athletics' score down to a lower figure than they are accustomed to, while the boys had made more runs off than any other club this season.

In the 7th and 8th innings, however, the Athletics made a brilliant dash for a large score, and they succeeded to the extent of 8 runs to their credit, the Stars scoring but 4. This settled the question as to the victory, but the boys were bound not to be beaten two to one, and so they still played up to the high mark of their previous innings, the final result being the success of the Athletics by a score of 37 to 19, one run less than two to one. The best of feeling prevailed throughout the contest. We give the score below. To-day the Athletics play their return game with the Empire Club.

SCORE.

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
Kleinfelder, r. f.	4	3	Waddell, 1st b.	3	3
McBride, 2d b.	3	5	Sullivan, p.	5	1
Reach, 2d b.	6	8	Lewis, l. f.	4	2
Wilkins, s. s.	1	5	Worth, c. f.	2	3
Berkenstock, 1st b.	4	4	Macdiarmed, 2d b.	0	4
Dockney, c.	6	3	Flandars, s. s.	3	2
Fisler, c. f.	2	4	Thompson, c.	4	1
Hayhurst, l. f.	5	2	Smith, r. f.	4	1
Pike, 3d b.	2	2	Manly, 3d b.	2	1
Total	27	37	Total	27	19

INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—Total.
Athletic	3	7	0	4	5	0	9	10	1—37.
Stars	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	10

Umpire—Mr. P. O'Brien, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Schofield and Macdiarmed.
Time of game—5 hours.
Fly-catches—Dockney, 5; Reach, 2; Deshong, 2; Kleinfelder, 2; Fisher, 2—total 12. Worth, 4; Lewis 3; Manly, 3; Thompson, 2; Smith, 1; Flanders, 1; Macdiarmed, 1—total 16.
Foul Bounds-Catches—Dockney, 7; Deshong, 1; Monson 2; Manly, 1; Waddell, 1.
Outs on Bases—Athletics, 6 times; Stars 7 times.
Outs on Fouls—Athletics, 8 times; Stars 13 times.
Clean Home Runs—Kleinfelder, 1; Reach, 1; Wilkins, 1; Pike, 1.
Passed Balls—Dockney 4; Thompson, 3.

Cricket—St. George vs. Philadelphia.

The match between these clubs, commenced yesterday at Hoboken, terminated in favor of the St. George, the first day's play yielding 155 for St. George against 49 by the Philadelphia. The Philadelphians followed their innings, and had scored 32, with the loss of three wickets when time was called. The game will be resumed to-day, the Philadelphians having to get 82 to save a defeat in one innings.

George Wright's 26, Robinson's 23, Windeld's 22, and Gordon's 15, were the scores of the innings on the St. George side, Clay's 23 being the only average score by the Philadelphians.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 28

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

SECOND BOARD			SECOND BOARD		
100 sh Ocean	b30	5§	100 sh Penn R.		55½
300 sh do	lots	5§	25 sh Leh Nav		57½
200 sh do		5§	100 sh Readng	b30	54§
100 sh Fh & Erie	bown	30	100 sh Ches Val. R.		2§

HYDROPHOBIA.—A laborer in Aubagne, France, has just died of hydrophobia in the asylum of St. Pierre, at Marseilles. Both he and his wife were bitten at the same time by a dog, but the woman, more prudent than her husband, consented to have the wound cauterized immediately, and she felt no ill effects from it. The man, who took no precautions, expired in great agony.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BROAD STREET RAILROAD CASE—DECISION.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read and Agnew.—The defendants are a passenger railway corporation, but have no right to build a railroad for the transportation of freight thereon, or to use steam power thereon.

The Court sitting at Harrisburg has decided the *quo warranto* case of the Commonwealth vs. the Central Passenge Railway Company, the opinion being delivered by Justice Strodg. It will be seen from the abstract of the opinion, which is very elaborate, that on most of the material points the judgment is against the Company, excepting that which holds that they are a passenger railway corporation.

The Commonwealth demurred to the defendant's plea setting forth the incorporation and organization, and several causes of demurrer were assigned. These objections the Court, in its opinion, overrules, holding that they were more purely objections to organization, and did not touch the incorporation of the company. The concluding portion of the opinion on this point was as follows:—"It follows that the demurrer to the first plea cannot be sustained, and judgment will be given for the defendants at bar, they are a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Central Passenger Railway Company of the City of Philadelphia."

The point next taken up is the defendant's plea to the fourth count of the information, to wit:—The right of the defendants to use the streets of the city for the purposes of their railway, without the consent of City Councils first had. On this point the Court say:—"We are of opinion that the plea shows no sufficient authority to use portions of artificial roads, to wit, graded and paved streets in the city of Philadelphia, for purposes other than the purpose of crossing the same, without first obtaining the consent of the parties owning the same." * * * * The city of Philadelphia we hold to be such a party within the meaning of the Act of Ass

NAPOLEON'S LETTER.

The Failure of the European Conference and the Attitude of France.

We give below the full text of Napoleon's letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, a part of which was read in the French Legislature, a few days ago, by M. Rouher:—

"PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, June 11, 1866.—Monsieur le Ministre:—At a moment when all the hopes of peace which we were induced to entertain from the meeting of the Conference seem to have vanished, it is essential to explain by a circular to our diplomatic agents abroad the ideas which my Government proposed to submit to the councils of Europe, and the conduct which it proposes to adopt in presence of the events in preparation. This communication will show our policy in its true light. If the Conference had taken place, your language, as you know, was to have been explicit; you were to have declared in my name that I repudiated any idea of territorial aggrandizement, so long as the European equilibrium should not be broken. In fact, we could only think of an extension of our frontiers in case of the map of Europe being modified for the exclusive benefit of a great power, and also in the case of the frontier provinces asking by their votes, freely expressed, to be annexed to France. Excluding such circumstances, I think it more worthy of our country to prefer to acquisitions of territory the precious advantage of living on good terms with our neighbors, while respecting their independence and their nationality.

"Animated by these sentiments, and having only in view the maintenance of peace, I made an appeal to Russia and England to address words of conciliation to the parties interested. The accord established between the neutral powers will yet remain in itself a pledge for the security of Europe. They proved their high impartiality in taking the resolution to confine the discussion in the conference to pending questions. In order to solve these questions, I believe they must be frankly met, stripped of the diplomatic veil which covered them, and taking into serious consideration the legitimate desires of sovereigns and peoples.

"The present conflict has three causes—the geographical situation of Prussia being ill defined; the wishes of Germany demanding a political reconstitution more conformable to its general necessities; the necessity for Italy to assume its national independence. The neutral powers could not desire to mix themselves up in the internal affairs of other countries. Nevertheless, the courts which participated in the constituent acts of the Germanic Confederation had the right to examine whether the changes called for were not of a nature to compromise the established order of Europe. As far as concerns ourselves, we should have desired for the secondary States of the Confederation a more intimate union, a more powerful organization, a more important part to play; for Prussia, more homogeneity and strength in the north; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Germany. We should moreover have been glad to see Austria cede Venice to Italy for an equitable compensation; for since, in concert with Prussia, and making no account of the treaty of 1852, she made war upon Denmark in the name of German nationality, it appeared to me just that she should recognize the same principle in Italy by completing the independence of the peninsula.

"Such are the ideas which in the interest of the repose of Europe we should have endeavored to advance. To-day it is to be feared that the fate of arms can alone decide the questions. In the face of these eventualities, what is the attitude of France? Should we manifest our displeasure because Germany finds the treaties of 1815 impotent to satisfy her national tendencies and maintain her tranquility? In the war which is on the point of breaking out we have but two interests, the maintenance of the work to which we have contributed in Italy.

"But is not the moral force of France sufficient for the protection of these two interests? Will she be obliged to draw the sword to make her voice heard? I think not. If, notwithstanding our efforts, the hopes of peace be not realized, we have at least the assurance, from the declarations made by the Courts engaged in the conflict, that, whatever be the results of the war, none of the questions in which we are interested will be settled without the concurrence of France. Let us maintain, then, a watchful neutrality, and, strong in our disinterestedness, animated by the sincere desire to see the nations of Europe forget their quarrels and unite for the advancement of civilization, liberty, and progress, let us wait, confident in our right and calm in our strength.

"Hereupon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping."

Terrible Outrage on a Woman—The Ruffians Identified and Arrested—Statement of the Victim.

If all the circumstances stated in connection with the case be true, one of the most horrible outrages ever heard of in this neighborhood was committed on Sunday evening, in the upper part of the Third Ward, Allegheny. The victim was a young woman a little over twenty years of age, whose name we at present refrain from giving. Her depraved and ruffianly assailants—if her account of what transpired may be relied upon—are two full blown rowdies of twenty-four or so, respectively known as John Cash and Michael Hall.

It is impossible at this stage of the proceedings to correctly give the precise facts. They can only be elicited in a regular trial. It would seem, however, as if Cash and Hall had, some time during Sunday, conspired together to inveigle this young woman into a lonely place, where their infernal purpose could be carried out; that Cash was to lure her there, and commence the outrage, while Hall at a convenient moment should appear, and enjoy his secondary share of the crime.

The victim herself, when taken to Mayor Morrison's office, gave her version of what occurred in detail. She said she had had a previous acquaintance with Cash, and that about half-past 8 o'clock he had called at the house where she lives, and invited her to take a walk. By way of inducing her to comply with this request, Cash stated that she would meet several intimate female friends, who had already started on a promenade. Under this impression she consented, and, taking the arm of Cash, the two strolled out along Butcher's run. After promenading some distance, Cash pointed out a spot on the hillside, where he said he had promised to meet the young ladies referred to, and proposed that they should go there and remain until the company should arrive.

Not having the slightest suspicion of any criminal designs, the young lady acceded to this request, and they soon reached the place indicated. After they had been seated, Cash's designs in selecting such a spot became evident from the indecent proposals which he made and which she, of course, resented. Finding persuasion useless, and fearing that the attention of persons residing in the neighborhood would be attracted by her cries, he threw her on the ground, and seizing her by the throat, effected his abominable design. At this moment the accomplice, Hall, who was apparently present by preconcerted arrangement with Cash, made his appearance, and attempted to repeat the outrage on the girl, who was now almost completely exhausted. By some means she managed to elude his grasp, and attempted to escape by flight.

While running, she screamed for help, and her cries were heard by persons who were passing along the plank road. Among those whose attention was attracted by her cries was Officer Hess, of Mayor Morrison's police, who fortunately happened to be in the vicinity. The officer immediately started for the locality from whence the alarm proceeded. In the meantime, however, the fiend of the young woman was impeded by a fence, in attempting to climb which she was overtaken by Hall, who dragged her down, and she was so severely injured by the fall as to be unable to make further resistance. The villain was in the act of consummating his purpose, when Officer Hess appeared upon the scene, and Hall and Cash sought safety in flight.

The officer instantly started in pursuit, but the fellows had gained too much headway to render it possible for him to overtake them. He returned to the aid of the young woman, who still lay upon the ground weeping bitterly, her hair and clothing disarranged, and almost fainting from exhaustion and despair. After a while she so far recovered as to be able to make the endeavor to accompany him to the Mayor's office. She could scarcely walk, but no means of conveyance was at hand, and Hess had to almost carry her a great part of the way.

While passing the corner of a street upon the way, she suddenly recognized Hall standing there, and immediately identified him. Officer Hess arrested him at once, notwithstanding an effort at resistance, at the same time requesting Officer Hodson, who happened to be by, to take care of the young woman. Hall positively declared when taken that he had no knowledge whatever of the affair, and that he would readily be able to prove an *alibi*.

It was a considerable time after her arrival at the Mayor's office before the unfortunate young woman was able to give the circumstances as narrated above. At first she was too much agitated to say anything coherently, but by-and-by she became sufficiently collected to give such information about Cash to Captain McKelvy as was needful to put in operation means for that individual's arrest.

Several of the night police were detailed, and in company with Officer Hess, proceeded to the residence of the father of Cash, which they kept under surveillance for several hours. About four o'clock this morning the patience of the officers was rewarded by seeing a light in the house. Officer Hess and Lieutenant Boster immediately entered and arrested Cash, who was busily engaged in making preparations for a hurried departure. He was conveyed to the Mayor's office, meanwhile protesting his innocence of the crime imputed to him most vehemently.

Yesterday morning the accused had a hearing before Mayor Morrison, and the evidence, as then put upon record, was substantially the same as the girl's original statement. Both Cash and Hall bear reputations that are said by those who know them to be no above reproach. The young woman, we were informed, is respectably connected, and throughout a large circle of friends the most intense indignation is felt at the indignity and irretrievable injury that she has suffered. Should so wicked a crime be established against those alleged to have perpetrated it, there is no penalty of the law that would be adequate punishment for it.—*Pittsburg Republic, 26th.*

MELODY FOR MEXICO.—According to a letter from Vienna, a thousand nightingales have been caught, at the request of Maximilian, and will be speedily shipped for Mexico.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

BANKERS

AND

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5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,

7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 1 17 4p

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.

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1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERITT, late thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Gradating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 23 s

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. MCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon 3 23 3orp

DENTISTRY.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH EXTRACTED without pain.—Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered 5 21 6m Dr. C. L. MUNNS, No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

KLEIN'S

WILLOUGHBY'S,

MASON'S,

LYMAN'S,

PATENT

AIR-TIGHT

ELF-SEALING

FRUIT JARS.

All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST

Market Price.

A. J. WEIDENER,

6 9 1m No. 28 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.

WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,

No. 118 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.

Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING

Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3morp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

SUCCESSFUL TESTS.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

GREAT FIRE IN WADDINGTON.

GREAT FIRE IN CANADA.

MARVIN'S SAFES.

IN EVERY INSTANCE SAVED

ALL THEIR CONTENTS.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 Chesnut Street, (Masonic Hall).

No. 265 Broadway, New York.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

SECOND-HAND SAFES; HOUSE SAFES.

SAFES EXCHANGED. 5 6 2mrp

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such EXCEPTIONAL HIGH testimonials from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC, Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proved to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this Whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 4 3

LONGWORTH'S

CELEBRATED

CATAWBA WINES.

J. W HAMMAR,

SOLE AGENT,

6 14 thsm22t

No. 620 MARKET Street.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

Etc. Etc.

No. 19 North FRONT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

No. 40 South SECOND St., West Side,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,

AND

UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

Parlor Suits in Plush, Reps, Hair Cloth, etc.

Sitting-Room, Dining-Room, and Chamber Suits, in Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chesnut, etc., together with grained imitations of the above woods, which come very low.

Should you desire anything in our line, it will be to your advantage to call and examine our stock, which is as large and varied as can be found anywhere, and PRICES THE LOWEST.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,

5 28 No. 40 South SECOND Street

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.

BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING

MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,

4 14 stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,

SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,

No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE

AND

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS,

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10 s No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sidewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers CHASE, HARP & THOMPSON,

5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co's Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 209 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

LUMBER.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK
WHITE PINE FLOORING
YELLOW PINE FLOORING.
SPRUCE PINE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING
PLASTERING LATH.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
PINE, HEMLOCK, AND OAK TIMBER.
CUT TO A BILL.
CUT TO A BILL.
AT SHORT NOTICE.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner of FIFTEENTH and STILES Street.
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards Bass, Ash Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling all sizes.
Prime lot Spruce Sills and Scantling
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 6 5 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT

TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11

Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

M. B. HORN,

CONTINENTAL CIGAR WAREROOMS

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

Rear of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Importer and Dealer in Choicest Brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, wholesale and retail.

SAMPLE ROOM. 6 2 smwlm

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ADELAIDE MERCER, by etc., vs. BERNARD MERCER

In Divorce. March Term, 1866. No. 60.

To BERNARD MERCER Respondent:—

Take notice that depositions on behalf of the libellan in the above case, will be taken before Charles N. Mann Esq., Examiner, at his office, northwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, on THURSDAY July 12, 1866, at 11 o'clocks A. M., when and where you may attend if you think proper. JOSEPH M. PILE,

6 12 15t Attorney for Libellant.

FRUITS, NUTS,

SARDINES, ETC. ETC.

Oranges and Lemons, Messina.

Paper Shell and Bordeaux Almonds.

Sardines, half and quarter boxes.

Marseilles Olive Oil, quarts and pints.

Nonpariel Superfine Capers.

Spanish and French Olives, in kegs and glass.

English Pickles, Sauces, and Mustard.

American Pickles, in barrels and glass.

Tomato Catsup and Pepper Sauce, quarts and pints.

English Mushroom and Walnut Catsup.

Worcestershire and Lucknow Sauce.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Valencia Raisins.

Zante and Patras Currants, and Citron.

French, Turkey, and Imperial Prunes.

Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, and Filberts.

Italian Maccaroni and Vermicelli.

Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, Lobsters, and Corn.

Also, 200 cases of the celebrated Virgin Oil of Aix, imported by us, quarts and pints.

The richest Salad Oil received from France.

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,

6 5 tuths 7 1)

No. 108 South DELAWARE Avenue.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS.

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. 6 5 1mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11.15 A. M., 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45 8, and 9 20 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 30 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 46, 8 46, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 4 43, 5, 10, 7 26 and 10 36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way mail 9 20 A. M., Express 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 2 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 40 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 25 and 9 35 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5 00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 40 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. 4 16

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	at	8 00 A. M
Day Express	at	10 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	11 00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express†	at	12 00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4 00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at	5 00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*	at	9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 3	at	10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at	11 10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at	12 40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†	at	7 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8 20 "
Columbia Train	at	9 00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12 30 P. M
Fast Line	at	1 10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4 10 "
Day Express	at	5 30 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at	7 30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9 30 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9 00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M and 4 30 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 821 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract 3 12

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class 1 80

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville Pemberton and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30, P. M. for Fish House, Primrya, Riverton, Progress, Delanco Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 9 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 20 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and 5 midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M. 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. or Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 6 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Roches ter, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY, and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily Sundays excepted.

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Delaware and Flemington the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 4 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,

No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12 two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6 45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5 45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6 05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6 00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6 10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is at present not in good condition as to accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the battle fields of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the several stations of the road in Washington, Alexandria, J. W. H. MCCAFFERTY, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, UMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7 55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 15 A. M. and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 10 P. M., Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 and 8 15

THE SUNFLOWER.

BY LORD THURLOW.

Behold, my dear, this lofty flower;
That now the golden sun receives;
No other deity has power,
But only Phœbus, on her leaves;
As he in radiant glory burns,
From East to West her visage turns.

The dial tells no tale more true
Than she his journal on her leaves,
When morn first gives him to her view,
Or night, that her of him bereaves,
A dismal interregnum bids
Her weeping eyes to close their lids.

Forsaken of his sight, she pines
The cold, the dreary night away,
Till in the East the crimson signs
Betoken the great god of day;
Then, lifting up her drooping face,
She sheds around a golden grace.

O Nature, in all parts divine!
What moral sweets her leaves disclose!
Then in my verse her truth shall shine,
And be immortal as the rose.
Anacreon's plant; arise, thou flower,
That hast fidelity thy dower!

Apollo, on whose beams you gaze,
Has filled my breast with golden light;
And circled me with sacred rays,
To be a poet in his sight:
Then, thus I give the crown to thee,
Whose impress is fidelity.

THE MICHIGAN MURDER.

Confession of Isaac Van Aucken—The Murderer Born on the Monongahela River.

Isaac Van Aucken, who murdered his wife and step-daughter about a week ago, near Adrian, Michigan, has made a full confession of the murder. He was born on the Monongahela river, Pennsylvania, in October, 1826. It appears that some of his wife's family quarrelled with him considerably, and one of them had but a short time previous to the murder whipped him in a terrible manner. He resolved on revenge. His wife, he says, was an extremist, either running him down or lauding him to the skies. Still he says they lived happily together. He then proceeds to tell all about the killing, as follows:—On last Saturday my wife and I went to Hudson, and purchased a large lot of household utensils; I also bought a quart of whisky, and drank some of it coming home; the next morning I asked her to drink some whisky, but she would not do it when I was in the house; when I was out, however, she finished the bottle at once; she claimed that it was the effect of chills that made her act strangely; we expected company in the afternoon; I had business away in the morning, but got through as soon as I could; when I came back my wife was lying on the lounge in the front room; I brought some coals from the kitchen and made a fire; she said, "Pa, come and lay down with me;" I did so; she sent the children out to pick some strawberries; while they were gone, and we were laying there, my boy came into the room with some squirrels he had shot; my wife was very mad at the interruption, and told him to go and throw the squirrels away; the little children (Olive and one of the boys, then came back, and my other boy; the one who had the squirrels, said the children had cut his whipiash; my wife got up and pushed him away, and told him to go off; I had never dared to touch the little ones before, but I was excited because she had been so rude to my boy, and I bumped their heads together; she then pitched into me, and said that when her brother Sam came back he would pound me again; I said, "I have had one pounding on account of you and your girl, and I will not take another." By this time we had reached the back yard, talking as we went. We were both very mad, and I said, "I've a good mind to just lay you out." She said, "There is the axe; take it, and finish me!" I picked up the axe, but my boy pleaded for me to stop, and I put it down again. The boys then ran out. While they were gone she repeated the remark. She had a stick of stove-wood in her hand. I started for her and she did not move; I then went up and struck her with the back of the axe, I think near the temple; she fell, and I followed in pursuit of the girl, who was attempting to escape; but we were both going so fast that a single blow was sufficient to knock her down; I went on, carried by my own momentum; I then came back and struck her a full blow on the temple; I returned to my wife, and thinking she had only fainted, struck the axe into her neck; James A. Austin and Jonathan Hartman, who had just taken his horse from my pasture, came up, and I showed them what I had done; I was not drunk at the time; I then gave myself up to Justice Kendall, and was brought to Adrian yesterday morning.

Distribution of Colonel Colt's Estate.

From the Hartford Times, 25th.

The distributors of the large estate of the late Colonel Samuel Colt began to-day the work of apportioning the property, under the terms of the will. E. M. Waterman, N. H. Morgan, and E. D. Tiffany are the distributors.

The estate, real and personal, probably amounts to between three and four millions—say $3,500,000. (It may be more, for the value of some remote real estate is not exactly known.) It includes among the real estate all the land inside of Colt's Dyke, some of it already built up with handsome brick houses and large streets (and a great deal more would have been built had Colonel Colt lived); an extensive tract on the east side of the river, opposite the Ferry; a tract on the Hartford and New Haven Railroad; a large tract of land, including gold, silver, and quicksilver mines, in Arizona—a portion containing (it is said) some of the most extensive tracts in the mining regions of Arizona. This has never been appraised, and its actual value is not very well known, though it is certain to be in the future an important property. Colonel Colt sent out $40,000 worth of mining machinery, but owing to the mismanagement of others he did not get any return on it, and the breaking out of the war stopped the progress of the work. There is also in his real estate, we believe, a valuable tract of land in Texas.

The shares in the Arms Company, and other personal estate, make a large aggregate sum. The distribution will be among quite a number of persons—perhaps a dozen or more; and to Colonel Colt's widow and son, among others, a very handsome property will be left.

National Division Sons of Temperance of North America.

MONTREAL, C. E., June 23.—This National Division on yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing two years:—

M. W. P., John N. Stearns, of New York city.
M. W. A., John Camp, M. D., of Canada East.
M. W. S., Samuel W. Hodges, of Mass.
M. W. T., W. H. A. Keans, of New Brunswick.
M. W. Com., J. S. Lyle, of Pennsylvania.
M. W. Sent., D. Pickrell, of Delaware.
M. W. Chap., Rev. J. Abbott, of Indiana.

The proceedings thus far indicate harmony and good feeling, not only between the different sections of the United States, but also between the British Provinces and the United States. The next session will probably be held either in Washington, D. C., or in Richmond, Va.

—Here is the story of Prince Christian's courtship. Prince Christian is the youth who married the Princess Mary on July 5. Queen Victoria, at the inauguration of a statue to the Prince Consort, saw a gentleman wiping his eyes and looking very much affected, and asked who he was. He proved to be Prince Christian of Schleswig Holstein. From that hour the Queen took the almost unknown, unnoticed, and penniless young Prince into favor, and finally bestowed upon him the hand of her daughter. Not, however, without the hearty consent of the young Princess herself, who shares her mother's enthusiastic admiration for this tender-hearted Prince, who, like some hero of a fairy tale, won a royal bride by an appropriately dropped tear.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 25

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE,
No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR LINE—SAILING EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

The fine new Steamship
TONAWANDA.....Captain JACOB TEAL
Cabin Passage.....$15 00
Deck Passage.....$8 00

The Steamship
TONAWANDA, Jacob Teal, Commander,
will commence receiving freight for the above port, at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, July 5, and sail
SATURDAY, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Shippers are requested to send bills of lading with their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodious character.

Freight for Charleston, S. C., can be forwarded via Savannah with quick despatch.

No bills of lading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

S. FLANAGAN, President,
No. 420 south DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM DENNIS,
6 28 8t Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.—THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular line—Sailing every other SATURDAY.

The fine new steamship PIONEER, Captain P. F. ROXIE, will commence receiving freight for the above port at RACE Street Wharf, on THURSDAY, June 28, and sail
SATURDAY, June 30, at 10 A. M.

The State-rooms of this steamer are of a commodious and superior character.

Shippers will please send bills of lading with their goods, as none will be signed after the vessel leaves the wharf.

STEPHEN FLANAGAN, President,
No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM DENNIS,
Secretary and Treasurer,
6 28 2t No. 15 WALNUT Street.
Consignees at Wilmington, WORTH & DANIEL.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $85, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PREPAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Williams Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to his care for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN B. RAMSTITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—6 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily, $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street, below Third. THOMAS J. LYONS,
6 1 JOHN S. MYERS.

FOR SALE,
TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,

BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer.

Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particulars, to

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain A. Q. M.,
6 20 19t Brevet Major U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles G. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Dombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1908 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 905 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. K. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP of which we have already sold a considerable quantity as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information may enclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 §

DR. HYLTON'S
Constitutional Renovator
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases Pertaining to Consumption,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs and despiratory Organs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, with great Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

The success of this medicine in the cure of disease has withstood many critical tests in this country and elsewhere; its salutary effects on disease are widely disseminated, and require no effort to parry the prejudices of the skeptic.

"DR. HYLTON:—I take this opportunity to inform you that I consider you the greatest doctor on diseases of the lungs in the country. I had a spitting of blood, with large lumps of green matter; a violent pain in my breast and shoulders, a scraining cough; and several of the most eminent physicians gave me up as a hopeless case of consumption. I tried all the remedies of the day and gained no relief but grew worse; when a friend advised me to try your Renovator satisfying me that you were a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and not a self-styled doctor. I used but nine bottles of your Renovator, and to the surprise of my friends, I am now a well man and able to attend daily to my business.

"Any one needing further particulars of my case can call on me and be satisfied.

"NICHOLAS BILGER,
"No. 235 Races treet."

Dr. Hylton is a regular graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. (His diploma can be seen at his office.) Examines Lungs without charge. Office, No. 227 North SIXTH Street. 5 24 thsm2m

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations: it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house.

Yours,
REV. J. B. STOCKTON,
THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.
4 28 tuths/m²

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
19th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 1 9§

LOST.

LOST—THE CERTIFICATE NO. 1221, ISsued by the City of Philadelphia (old) to provide for the subscription to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's stock, dated September 22, 1855, for one thousand dollars, payable to John Garth Dodgson, of Preston, Lancashire, England, and Bry Sharp, of London, England, trustees, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum. Redeemable July 1 1883.
6 5 tuthsl3*

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
June 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 11th of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistake in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual or a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.* All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard),"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carriage to the place where used within the Navy Yards respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of the deliveries unless specially authorized by the Department. *In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.*

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard, and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cance led, unless otherwise authorized by the Department; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and others supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post Office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or the paymaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps *will* be required on the contracts; one five-cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp on each *piece* of paper, and also one five-cent stamp to the certificate of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and cancelled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:—

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair, and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils, and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Boiling, Packing, and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, etc; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad Top Coal (and Pictou at Boston Yard); No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools. Class A, for raising wings of Office Building (Portsmouth, N. H.) Class A, extending South Pier (Philadelphia). Class A repairing Boiling No. 11 (Norfolk). Class B, repairing Building No. 13 (Norfolk).

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No 6 Bread, &c; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No 13, Provinder; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Filing Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective Navy Yards and Naval Asylum:—

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.

Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 30, 32, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.

Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 31. 6 15 6t

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street,
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK C. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 2t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 18th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, Boiler Iron, etc.	No. 21, Zinc Paints.
No. 2, Pig Iron.	No. 22, Colored Paints, etc.
No. 3, Boiler Felting.	No. 23, Stationery.
No. 4, Gum Packing, etc.	No. 24, Fire Wood.
No. 5, Sperm Oil.	No. 25, Hickory, Ash Plank, etc.
No. 6, Linseed Oil.	No. 26, White Pine.
No. 7, Lard Oil.	No. 27, Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 8, Lumber.	No. 28, Mahogany.
No. 9, Tallow and Soap.	No. 29, Lanterns.
No. 10, Engineer's Stores.	No. 30, Lignumvitæ.
No. 11, Engineer's Tools.	No. 31, Dudgeons, Pumps, etc.
No. 12, Engineer's Instruments.	No. 32, Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 13, Brick, Sand, etc.	No. 33, Patented Articles.
No. 14, Wrought Iron Pipes, etc.	No. 34, Cotton and Hemp Packing, etc.
No. 15, Tubes.	No. 35, Engineer's Stores.
No. 16, Steel.	No. 36, Patented Articles.
No. 17, Nails and Bolts.	
No. 18, Copper.	
No. 19, Tin, Zinc, etc.	
No. 20, White Lead.	

The following are the classes by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:—

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33, 21, 22, 23. 6 19 tuth

CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
June 20, 1866.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Navy Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d day of July, 1866, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days notice) at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in such numbers and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz:—

Blue Flannel, yards, 200,000.
Calfskin Shoes, pairs, 15,000.
Blankets, number, 20,000.

The Flannel to be deliverable one-half in 90, and one-half in 120 days.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

For description of the articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 6 20w4t

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$42·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.

4 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALFERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS.
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, STABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC., AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George F. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on TUESDAY, July 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except FRIDAY, July 13, on which day the Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame) 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x28, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining 10x16), 12x32, 15x16

The Sclavonian Brotherhood.

A SOCIETY WITH TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEMBERS THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY SEWARD AMONG THE NUMBER.

An extensive society, entitled "The Sclavonian Brotherhood," has been organized, with its headquarters in this city. It is stated that the society already numbers some two hundred thousand, comprising Poles, Bonemians, Silesians, Moravians, and Servians. Mutual improvement and strength, both political and social, are the principal objects of the organization. A central committee has been appointed who purpose establishing a library and reading-room for the benefit of the Society. Facilities and protection for emigration are also to be extended. Letters have been transmitted to President Johnson and Secretary Seward, asking the support and co-operation of these gentlemen, and appointing them honorary members, to which the following replies have been received:—

REPLY OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 11, 1866.—Gentlemen:—I have received your kind letter of the 7th of June instant, informing me of my election to an honorary membership in the Sclavonic Brotherhood, and acquainting me with the objects of the association which you represent. In reply to this complimentary expression of the friendship and esteem of the society, I am left only to return my grateful acknowledgements, and to say that I sincerely hope that its labor in the direc tions indicated may be rewarded with beneficial results. With sentiments of regard, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 15, 1866.—Gentlemen:—By direction of the President I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, informing him of his election as an honorary member of the Sclavonic Brotherhood, an organization now being formed for the promotion of the welfare of members here, and for facilitating and encouraging the immigration of your friends abroad to the United States. These objects are worthy of appreciation, and the President desires to express his appreciation of and thanks for the compliment you have tendered him. With great respect,

EDWARD COOPER, Acting Private Secretary.

—*N. Y. Herald.*

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The gorgeous spectacle of the *Nasad Queen* is still upon the boards at this popular theatre. Each representation of this drama gives the audience an insight into some new attraction, so that, notwithstanding the uncomfortable heat, there is no falling off in the night's attendance. It will undoubtedly enjoy a long run.

HELLER.—This princely magician still draws large crowds to the Arch Street theatre. His music is ravishing, but his magic is marvellous; and the mystery with which he veils his tricks is absolutely impenetrable. For that reason it is all the more acceptable.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—The art of minstrelsy, according to the Ethiopian interpretation, has been advanced to a high degree of perfection by the Bryants. The multitude that nightly crowds the New Chesnut Street theatre attests the manner in which our citizens appreciate their delineations of negro character and eccentricities

THE EFFECTS OF BAD HANDWRITING.—It appears that a gentleman in Michigan owned a building which was situated on the lands of the Michigan Central Railway, and the company desiring him to remove it, the superintendent, who writes a most uncouth hand, sent him a short letter, ordering its removal at once. The house was not taken away, however, and three months afterwards the superintendent met the owner, and began scolding him for not doing it. The explanation was soon made; the notice had been received; nobody could decipher it; some one had suggested it might be a free pass, and upon that suggestion the owner of the building had been riding over the road for three months, the conductors being as unable as the rest of the world to decipher the note.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

FREEMAN & CO.

REED'S NEW BLOCK,

Corner of Eighth and Vine Streets.

Sun Hats,	75 to $2·50
Sea-Side Hats,	75 to $2·50
Mackinaw Hats,	87 to $2·00
Derby Hats,	87 to $2·00
May Queen Hats,	$1·00 to $2·50
Gipsy Hat,	$1·00 to $2·00

Also, 500 NEW FANCHON BONNETS, all just received from the Factory, which we offer for $1·00 each.

The largest assortment of STRAW GOODS in the city can be found at our CORNER STORE, which we offer at reduced prices. [6 16 1mrp

FREEMAN & CO.,

Eighth and Vine Streets.

LADIES' AND MISSES'

STRAW HATS.

SUNDOWNS, SEA-SIDES, MAY QUEENS, SHEPHERDESS, DEW DROPS, DERBIES, ETC.

A large Stock just received and selling at very reduced prices, at

MORGAN'S,

6 26 3t No. 408 ARCH Street.

NO. 103 N. EIGHTH STREET.

Just received, a large and splendid assortment of the most fashionable

BUTTONS, FANCY TRIMMINGS,

For Coats and Dresses, at greatly reduced prices.

Ladies, call at our store and convince yourself of the fact.

SMALL PROFIT AND QUICK SALES.

WM. LONNERSTADTER,

No. 103 North EIGHTH St.,

Second door above Arch, next to the corner.

6 29 tuths 1?1

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.

MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, FROM THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

5 11 2m IVENS & CO., No. 23 South NINTH Street.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

TO LET.—CAPE ISLAND—DESIRABLE double Cottage to let, on Lafayette street, eleven rooms plenty of shade, good cellar, excellent water fine view of ocean, &c. Photographs of which can be seen, and full particulars at McCALLA'S New Hat Store, No 613 CHESNUT Street. 6 13

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen heaters etc Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, A large, well shaded Stone House near Penniyn Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

For particulars apply to

6 23 6t* BEDLOCK & PASCHALL, No. 715 WALNUT Street.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, and Nos. 37 and 39 SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair Brocade, Plush Damask, or Reps.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen and Office Furniture, at rates only low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 SECOND Street. 3 10 5p

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company, who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial by over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

723 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS,

26 DEY Street, New York.

SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.

For sale by WILLIAM H. MILLER, Sole Manufacturer for the United States, Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Penna. 4 28 8p

OILS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if said, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,

6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch.

CLOTHING.

CHAS. STOKES & CO. MAKE CLOTHING TO ORDER, In the Very Latest Style. UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET. CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Fine Ready-Made Clothing. Clothing To Suit All Tastes, AT VERY LOW PRICES. CHAS. STOKES & CO. HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C.

CLOTHING!

HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Celebrated For Fine Fashionable Clothing.

WILLIAM HICKS,

No. 902 MARKET Street,

5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors will find a large and varied assortment of the very best READY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·00.

Dusters, $2 25.

Pants from $3·00 and higher.

Come and convince yourselves. [5 31 3m

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing &c., in style unsurpassed.

4 7 6mrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,
NO. 932 ARCH STREET,

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an immense stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

TAKE NOTICE.

POSITIVELY NO MISREPRESENTATION

Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best $1·00 and $1·25 Oolong Teas in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at $1·00, $1·25, and $1·50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Laguayra, Java and Jamaica Coffee in the country.

Orders received, and sent free to all parts of the city and country.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

6 26 6trp No. 932 ARCH Street.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street.

Above Chesnut,

Price 25 cents per bottle, 4 24 3mdp

THE TEETH.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY,

By One who Visited the Colton Dental Association.

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the stucio beyond the folding doors—'ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouthpiece of a villanous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long-drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to this sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

"MARY N. ROCKWELL."

DR. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or "Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past, and originated its anæsthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1862. Since then we have administered it to over

15 000 PATIENTS,
15 000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to chloroform and ether.

Every one of these 15 000 patients have signed a certificate scroll that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer:—

PHILADELPHIA.	
Casper Souder, Ed.,	Mrs. M. C. Bispham,
Horace Fascett,	Mrs. Mary C. Holmes,
Charles F. Garrigues,	Mrs. F. Fisher,
Rev. A. Paul,	Mrs. S. B. Whiting,
Rev. Alex. J. Hamilton,	Mrs. H. B. Weaver,
George H. Stuart,	Miss Lillie B. Lewis,
William Warnock,	Mrs. F. E. Belding,
Rev. George Brinchurst,	Mrs. James J. Allen,
Charles F. Bicknell,	Mrs. Clara G. Ralston,
George B. L. Clay, M. D.,	Mrs. E. S. Davis,
Samuel Kreamer,	Mrs. R. L. Rutter,
E. A. Turpin,	Miss Anna Moore,
John Berry,	Miss Carrie Cox,
Wm. J., son of Dr. Gursey,	Mrs. E. K. Eisenbrey,
Frank W. Newbold,	Mrs. Dr. Benner,
George H. Mitchell, M. D.,	Mrs. Seth B. Scotnam,
Aug. C. Bournonville, M. D.,	Mrs. J. M. Bradford,
F. C. Wilcox (3 years old),	Miss Fannie Knowles,
J. G. Mitchell,	Miss Maggie Pancoast,
D. W. F. Rivemes,	Mrs. T. M. Moore,
S. C. Herbert, dentist,	Mrs. Hannah Phillips,
John S. Crombinger,	Mrs. Nellie Wilson,
J. F. Bailey,	Mrs Sarah D. Tomlinson,
Thomas S. Harrison,	Mrs Anna Taylor,
Colonel Lewis Wagner,	Miss Mary M. Mitchell,
J. A. McArthur, M. D.,	Miss Juliette S. Roberts,
Alexander G. Cattell,	Miss Rebecca W. Altemus
NEW YORK.	
C. B. Landgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs Rev. H. Loomis
John H. Johnston, M. D.	Mrs George Chesterman.
E. Hollick, M. D.,	Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.	Mrs. S. M. Beard,
E. D. Robie, U. S. N.	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison.
W. W. Kinsley, Dentist.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Rev. Charles C. Painter.	Mrs. C. W. Adams
Rev. F. Babbitt.	Mrs. George H. Norton,
Rev. D. H. Emerson	Mrs. James H. Mills,
Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.	Mrs Rev. William Meikle
John J. Mitchell, M. D.	And fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six
Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth	others.

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following of which are specimens:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream.—*By a Foreign Minister of State.*

"Came from lindson—would come from England."

"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old-fashioned dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—mostcarnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous, received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride on the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

But it will be asked, does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer, it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed, we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, to Dr. Colton, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 East Sixteenth street,
New York, December 22, 1865.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

The value of a safe anæsthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger to the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity, and I have related thus minutely its action in my own cases in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others, the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anæsthetics now in use. J. M. CARNOCHAN,

Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, etc. etc.

TESTIMONY FROM DR. GRISCOM.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anæsthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done. JOHN H. GRISCOM,

Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she fell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she spit out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient and take a seat at the table. Not offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "Why!" said the lady, when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow to believe in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of clergymen and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. COLTON, whose office is in the Cooper Institute has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $2 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth. [6 12 tuss1

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No. 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

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MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA,

CONQUERED AT LAST.

INVETERATE CASES NOTICE.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

YOU RISK NOTHING BY TRYING IT.

The following wonderful remedy for the positive cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

DR. J. P. FITLER,

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that its infallible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or cases, the full amount paid in the trial of this remedy. Incredible as this offer may seem, the proprietor knows full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant.

Price $1·00 per bottle. Prepared only at the Principal Depot, No 29 South FOURTH Street, above Chesnut, where Dr. FITLER may be personally consulted, free of charge.

Highest references of wonderful cures accompany each bottle.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

MOTHERS AND NURSES

Who have tested DR. FITLER'S INFANT CARMINATIVE for the last 30 years, certify by thousands that it is the greatest household remedy for Cross Children, Infants Teething, Cholic, Cramp, Bowel Complaint, Sleeplessness, Pains, Spasms, Sour Vomiting, Fretting, Flatulency, Cholera Infantum, etc.; contains nothing injurious is perfectly harmless, and children love it dearly. Price only 25 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

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THE PHILADELPHIA

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,

FOR THE CURE OF

Chronic and Acute Diseases,

CORNER THIRTEENTH AND WALNUT,

Is UNDER THE CHARGE OF

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated over TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well known gentlemen, who have been treated successfully by us:—

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Consultation and examinations free of charge.

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"NEEDLES'" COMPOUND. "NEEDLES'" COMPOUND. CAMPHOR. CAMPHOR. TROCHES." TROCHES."

Essential as a compact, effective, and safe remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, etc. Have a Box at hand.

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NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING

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Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc etc.,

LONGER, DRIER AND COLDER,

WITH LESS ICE,

Than any other Refrigerator now in use!

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PRICE $5·00, AND UPWARDS.

2000 REFRIGERATORS ICE CHESTS, AND WATER COOLERS. Just finished, comprising the largest and best assortment in the city which will be sold wholesale and retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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JOB PRINTING, IN COLORS OR PLAIN, neatly and expeditiously done in the EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, third floor. 6 16 1m*

1341 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 1341 SOUTH Street, below Broad. 6 6 2m

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Have just opened a new lot of French Lawns, at 25 and 31 cents a yard.

Black and white Plaid Mozambiques, 25 cents a yard.

Plain color Barèges, 37½ cents.

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Fine quality Black Alpacas.

Fine quality black all-wool Delaines.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS, VERY CHEAP.

Heavy black Gros Grain Silks, $1 75 a yard.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25 28, 31½ 40, and 50 cents

Soft finish Cambrics, very cheap.

White Swiss, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks.

Shirred Muslins 87½c., $1 25, and $1 60 a yard.

White Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes of Shirting Linens.

Table Linens by the yard

8-4 and 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, very cheap.

Linen Napkins, $2 38, $2 50, $2 60, and $2 75 per dozen.

Linen Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½ and 50 cents a yard.

Best quality American Prints, warranted fast colors, 20 cents a yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.

A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs

Gents' Neck-ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

Linen Fans, very cheap. Silk Fans, very cheap.

French Extracts, Pomades, and Soaps, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Tooth and Nail Brushes, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

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N. B.—A large assortment of Ballardvale Flannels, bought before the advance, and selling at less than sale prices. 2 4?

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.

Shetland Shawls, $4·00.

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Sea-Side Shawls, $6·00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

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LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.

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50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.

300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

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DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST.,

A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR NIT SHAWLS

Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

FUCKED MUSLIN,
SHIRRED MUSLIN,
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No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

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OFFERS AT LOW PRICES,

2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

Including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Plaid, Striped, Plain and Figured MUSLINS, suitable for White Bodies and Dresses.

100 pieces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desirable styles for Dresses.

Cluny Valenciennes and other Laces; Insertings, Edgings, Flouncings and Bands, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Collars, Sleeves, etc.

The above are offered for sale CHEAP, and in great VARIETY.

LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTING, Oil Cloth, and Window Shades.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning from Auction—Ingrain Carpets, all wool, new styles 87c, $1, $1·25 $1 50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 50 62 75c; Three-ply Carpets, $2·12; English Tapestry Brussels only $1 87 worth $2 50; Entry and stair Carpets, 25, 37 50, 62 and 75c; Hemp Carpets, 37 50 and 62c.; Rag Carpets 62c.; Floor Oil Cloths 75, 87, $1; Gilt Bordered Window Shades $1 50 to $3; Plain Buff Green Brown and Drab Shading, 50c.; Canton Matting, 37 and 50c.; Dimity Bed Quilts, only $3; Blankets, $6 and $7 worth $8 and $10; Setting Muslins, 25c; Linen Drillings, 37 and 50c.; cheap Table Linens Towellings, and Napkins; French Lawns, 25 and 31c. Wholesale and Retail Store, S. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET streets 6 9

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET, WHITE GOODS BARGAINS.

Shirred Muslins for waists.

Marseilles for dresses.

Large Plaid and Stripe Nainsook.

French Muslin, two yards wide, 65 cents.

Hemburg Edgings and Insertions.

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Shet and Shawls, bargains. 6 20 12t

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Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

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Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of *"OUR OWN MAKE"* are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired, 2 4?

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No. 113 North NINTH Street.

We have just opened with a splendid assortment of

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Also, a large assortment of

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SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS and SWISS MUSLINS.

The Best Makes of Bleached and Unbleached

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Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES 6 14 thsm2m

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NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

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LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.

TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.

TOWELS, Great Variety.

LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

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Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment in the city, at

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CURWEN STODDART & BRO.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

TRAVELLING DRESS MATERIALS,

CLOSING OUT AT A

GREAT REDUCTION.

Our Stock, which is still very large, having been bought at the auctions in New York and Philadelphia at a great sacrifice, and being desirous of effecting an ENTIRE CLOSING OUT, we are offering great inducements to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

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6 26 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS, $3·00.

Sea-Side Shawls, 84·00.

Sea-Side Shawls, 85·00.

Sea-Side Shawls, 86·00.

Sea-Side Shawls in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF BLANKETS.

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WHITE DRILLING AND

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SALT WATER SHAWLS,

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PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.

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IN ORDER TO SAVE MONEY AND GET AN article that nearly every one is rushing for, buy PRESTON COAL, at $6 75 per ton. Egg and Stove size; also the genuine Eagle Vein Coal at same price; and a very fine quality of Lehigh at $7·50 per ton for Egg and Stove delivered to all parts of the city, free of slate and dirt. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street. 5 24